FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 SEPTEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes raided factories in Arak and Esfahan 25 September, hitting plants that manufacture machinery, petrochemicals, and aluminium, the Iraqi command announced in a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Tehran radio reported that 34 civilians were wounded in the raids and cited an Iranian military spokesman's warning that Iran will retaliate by shelling economic and military targets in the suburbs of Basra for 2 days.

Iranian planes bombed a garrison 100 km inside northern Iraq the previous day, according to a military communique cited by IRNA. Tehran radio also reported that Iranian ground forces raided Iraqi positions in the marshes east of the Tigris River, wiping out an Iraqi company. However, an Iraqi communique carried by Voice of the Masses said that Iraq's VI Army Corps crushed an Iranian attack east of the Tigris. In another development, the Iranian charge d'affaires in London rejected the British Government's claim that Iran was responsible for a 23 September attack on a British ship in the Gulf, asserting that it is Iraq which has undermined security in the region, Tehran radio reported.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi defense minister arrived in Brazil in order to purchase more weapons for his country, according to the Spanish agency EFE. The Sao Paulo paper *Veja* said the Iraqis will insist on a delivery deadline in any new arms deal as they are anticipating an Iranian offensive within the next few months. In the FRG, police have discovered and prevented illegal arms deals to the Iran-Iraq crisis zone, DPA reported, noting that investigations uncovered plans to send Cobra-bell helicopters, Sidewinder missiles, and M-48 tanks to Iran.

As for Iran's efforts to promote military self-sufficiency, the commander of an air base at Esfahan stated that Iranian technicians have designed and installed new systems in Iran's F-14's which will increase their combat capability, IRNA reported. The Esfahan base has provided special training courses for flying F-14's, IRNA said. Iran has also begun mass production of Iranian-designed machine guns, according to Tehran radio.

Lebanon

Israeli warplanes attacked a Fatah position south of Sidon 25 September, hitting tents and other targets in a forest, far away from residential areas, IDF radio announced. The Israeli aircraft successfully evaded SAM-7's and caused a great deal of damage, the radio said. The clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio reported that one person was killed and three others were wounded in the attack

Syrian-French Relations

French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac held talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus, Paris radio reported, adding that while the official agenda for the meeting was bilateral relations and the Middle East situation, it is "certain" that the talks focused on the problem of terrorism.

In Paris, *Le Monde* published an interview with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', who denounced reports of Syrian involvement in the recent Paris terrorist attacks as part of an "anti-Syrian campaign" that seeks to undermine the "trusting and friendly" relations between France and Syria.

This campaign is supported by "certain services within the French Government," he maintained, and it seeks to discredit Syria and to confuse legitimate resistance against Israeli occupation with terrorism.

A spokesman for Syrian Vice President Rif'at al-Asad expressed the latter's condemnation of the recent terrorist attacks in Paris, according to an AFP report cited by Voice of Lebanon radio. Despite an earlier report that Rif'at had returned to Damascus, the spokesman disclosed that he is currently in Spain, adding that he has maintained an official residence in Europe during the past year for "health reasons."

Jordanian Criticism of Egypt

Former Jordanian Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat and a number of other Jordanian personalities have sent a cable to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak strongly condemning the Egyptian-Israeli summit, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

An editorial in the Amman paper *Al-Dustur* expressed "pain, bitterness, and disappointment" at the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv, voicing "amazement and anger" at the "unfamiliar scene" of the Egyptian ambassador presenting his credentials to the president of Israel.

Morocco

King Hassan II praised the "positive role" of Moroccan Jewry during a 24 September speech to members of the International Association of Moroccan Jews, Rabat radio reported. Although the radio did not mention the presence of Israelis at the meeting, Jerusalem radio announced earlier that four Knesset MK's would meet with Hassan that day while visiting Morocco to attend a rally of Moroccan Jews.

YAR-PDRY

The YAR foreign minister told the UAE weekly *Al-Ittihad Al-Usbu'i* that YAR-PDRY relations are normal and he denied reports of recent border clashes, WAKH noted.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 186 *25 September 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Discusses Palestinian Reconciliation, Terrorism ..... A 1
AL-ITTIHAD Interview *[22 Sep]* ..... A 1
L'ESPRESSO Interview *[21 Sep]* ..... A 3
'Arafat Blames Weak Arab Stand for Diplomatic Losses *[Sanaa Voice of Palestine]* ..... A 4
'Arafat's Resignation Demanded by AL-MASIR *[Monte Carlo]* ..... A 5
Al-Wazir Says Factions To Meet in 'Coming Days' *[TANJUG]* ..... A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Foreign Undersecretary Returns From Moscow, Sofia ..... C 1
Official Calls For Cooperation Against Terrorism ..... C 1

PDRY

YSP Official Meets With PFLP's Abu Nidal ..... C 1

YAR

Deputy Prime Minister Denies Clashes With PDRY *[WAKH]* ..... C 1

EGYPT

Joint Projects Reviewed With Sudanese ..... D 1
'Abd al-Majid Leaves for UN Session ..... D 1
Court Reviews Italian Consulate Takeover Case ..... D 1
Court Rejects Numayri Travel Ban Request ..... D 1
AL-AHRAM Denounces Israeli Threats to Lebanon *[24 Sep]* ..... D 1
Reaction to Mubarak-Peres Summit Cited *[AL-AHALI 17 Sep]* ..... D 2
AL-SH'AB on 'Pain', 'Grief' of Peres Visit *[16 Sep]* ..... D 3
NDP Leader Hails Mubarak-Peres Meeting *[AL-AHRAM 24 Sep]* ..... D 4

IRAQ

Defense Minister Arrives in Brazil To Buy Weapons *[EFE]* ..... E 1
Defense Minister: 'Disappointments' in Store for Iran ..... E 1
Air Force Commander on New Iran Air Defense Systems *[WAKH]* ..... E 1
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq ..... E 2
Communique No 2,375 ..... E 2
Communique No 2,376 ..... E 2

JORDAN

Further on Protest Cable to Mubarak *[Monte Carlo]* ..... F 1
AL-DUSTUR Laments Cairo Envoy's Return to Israel *[24 Sep]* ..... F 1
Prime Minister al-Rifa'i Visits France *[cross-reference]* ..... F 1

LEBANON

Israeli Planes Strike Sidon Area 25 Sep *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 1
Raids Continue, Expanded *[RFL]* ..... G 1
1 Killed, 3 Wounded *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 1
Amal Issues Statement on Raids ..... G 1
Identity of Kidnapped Frenchman Made Public *[AFP]* ..... G 1
Wanted by Syria *[RFL]* ..... G 1
French Foreign Ministry on Hostage ..... G 1
Junblatt Reacts to Al-Jumayyil Speech *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 2
Interviewed on 'Dialogue,' AUB *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 2
Junblatt, Birri Discuss Situation in South *[WAKH]* ..... G 2
Birri, Al-Rasi on UN Security Council Resolution ..... G 3
Karami Gives News Conference 24 Sep ..... G 3
Soviet, PRC Ambassadors on Situation in South ..... G 4
'Precautionary' Measures Instituted Along Coast ..... G 4
Pro-Libyan Organization Sets Up Training Center *[RFL]* ..... G 4
Fadlallah Denies Connection With Hizballah *[RFL]* ..... G 4

SYRIA

LE MONDE Interviews Al-Shar' on Terrorism *[24 Sep]* ..... H 1
Rif'at al-Asad Denounces Paris Bombings *[VOL]* ..... H 2
French Minister Makes Visit At Chirac's Request *[Paris]* ..... H 2
Al-Asad Receives PFLP Delegation 24 Sep ..... H 2
Messaadia Meets DFLP, PFLP Leaders *[Monte Carlo]* ..... H 2
Ends Visit, Departs *[APS]* ..... H 3
People's Assembly Speaker Receives Polish Envoy ..... H 3
Commentary on New Security Council Resolution ..... H 3
Papers Discuss Israeli Military Build-up ..... H 4

ISRAEL

IDF Reports Air Raid on Fatah Position Near Sidon ..... I 1
Peres on UNIFIL Role, Air Strike on Al-Damur ..... I 1
Summit Held To Save 'Dying Peace' *[THE JERUSALEM POST 25 Sep]* ..... I 1
Summit Clears Way for Relations With PRC *[THE JERUALEM POST 25 Sep]* ..... I 1
PRC To Purchase Agricultural Equipment ..... I 2
Shamir Comments On Need for Dialogue With USSR ..... I 2
Shevardnadze Promises To Raise Immigration Issue *[HA'ARETZ 24 Sep]* ..... I 2
Contradictory Reports On Future Soviet Contacts *[DAVAR 25 Sep]* ..... I 3
Rabin Briefs Knesset Committee on Security Strip ..... I 3
More on Rabin Comments ..... I 3
Rabin on PLO Participation, Peace Conference ..... I 3
Shamir Offers European Countries Antiterrorism Aid ..... I 3
Jordan Reportedly Sending Signals to Shamir *['AL HAMISHMAR 24 Sep]* ..... I 4
Levi Sees Connection Between UNIFIL, Paris Attacks ..... I 5
Denies 'Massive Troop Buildup' in North *[THE JERUSALEM POST 25 Sep]* ..... I 6
Iran Seeks To Set Up Islamic Republic in S. Lebanon *[HA'ARETZ 24 Sep]* ..... I 6
Kidnapped Soldiers Still in Beirut Area *['AL HAMISHMAR 24 Sep]* ..... I 6
MK Delivers Peres Message to Hassan II ..... I 6
Talk on International Conference 'Propaganda Game' *[AL-FAJR 20 Sep]* ..... I 6
Palestinian Figures Condemn Terrorist Acts in France *[AL-FAJR 20 Sep]* ..... I 7
AL-FAJR Affirms PLO-France Ties *[21 Sep]* ..... I 7

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Tripoli Calls Mediation With U.S. 'Out of Question' *[TANJUG]* ..... Q 1

JANA: U.S. Takes Measures Against Fiat ..... Q 1
JANA Assails U.S. Aid to Chad's Habre ..... Q 1
Oil Official Stresses Commitment to OPEC Quota ..... Q 1
Anti-Imperialist Group Issues Statement ..... Q 1
Conference of Revolutionaries Set for 25 Sep ..... Q 2
Malawian Delegation Arrives ..... Q 2
Black Consciousness Movement Leader Arrives ..... Q 2

MOROCCO

Hassan II Praises Jewish Community's 'Positive Role' ..... Q 3
UAE President Arrives in Rabat on Private Visit *[Dubayy]* ..... Q 3

SUDAN

Energy Minister Comments on Relations With Iran ..... Q 3
Agreement With 6 Parties From South Reached ..... Q 3
SPLA Spokesman Denies Official Delegation Sent to UK *[Radio SPLA]* ..... Q 4
Radio SPLA Criticizes Reporting on Kapoeta Fighting ..... Q 4

TUNISIA

Union Executive Bureau Holds Session ..... Q 4

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

CC Member, Delegation Return From DPRK Visit ..... R 1

SEYCHELLES

Mozambique Security Minister Arrives 24 Sep *[AFP]* ..... R 1
Expects Productive Talks *[Maputo]* ..... R 1

TANZANIA

President Expects 'Worst Economic Crisis' Since 1961 *[PANA]* ..... R 1

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

Delegation Attends Mali's Anniversary Celebrations *[PANA]* ..... T 1

GHANA

AFP Reports Government Reaction to Togolese Events ..... T 1

LIBERIA

By-Elections Officially Postponed ..... T 1

MALI

Traore Delivers Independence Anniversary Address ..... T 2
President Traore Receives Diplomatic Corps ..... T 3

TOGO

Reports on Aftermath of Armed Attacks in Lome ..... T 3

Curfew Imposed, Border Closed ..... T 3
Appeal to Newspaper Workers ..... T 3
More Shots Heard on 25 Sep ..... T 3
Togo Radio Reports Random Firing ..... T 4
France Said Ready To Give Assistance ..... T 4
Ivorian, Beninese Envoys Meet Eyadema ..... T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Comments on U.S. Ties, RSA Talks ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Famine in Sofala Blamed on MNR Bandits ..... U 2
USSR Defense Minister Marks Liberation Anniversary ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Winnie Mandela, Others Speak at Kinross Service ..... U 2
SADF, UNITA Reject Angolan Claims of RSA Attack ..... U 3
'Politicized' U.S. Human Rights Policy Criticized ..... U 3
Terreblanche Demands Boer Homeland ..... U 4
Buthelezi Warns Botha Against 'Right Turn' ..... U 4
Buthelezi, PFP's Eglin Hold Talks in Durban ..... U 4
PFP Leaders Outline Strategy for Government Control ..... U 4
Government Plans No Action Against Rent Boycotters ..... U 5
Pan-African Congress Comments on New Envoy to EC *[Dar Es Salaam Voice of the Pan African Congress]* ..... U 5
Faction Fighting Continues in Soweto Transit Camp ..... U 6
Information Bureau Releases 25 Sep Unrest Report ..... U 6
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 7

ZAMBIA

Portuguese Airliner Forced To Land at Lusaka ..... U 9
Lusaka Report ..... U 9
AFP Reports Plane's Release ..... U 9
Kaunda Receives Message from Zaire's Mobutu ..... U 10

ZIMBABWE

Minister Announces Planned Constitutional Changes *[SAPA]* ..... U 10

'Arafat Discusses Palestinian Reconciliation, Terrorism

AL-ITTIHAD Interview

JN240900 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 22 Sep 86 p 9

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by *Al-Ittihad* correspondent Basimah Nafadi in Manama — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Basimah Nafadi] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], what is the outcome of the Palestinian reconciliation efforts so far? Are there any differences that have affected the Palestinian people's national unity?

[Yasir 'Arafat] The Palestinian people have never been as united as they are today. All polls and referendums conducted inside our occupied land have confirmed that our masses' absolutely support and rally around the PLO. This in itself is the greatest achievement. [passage omitted on 'Arafat remarks on conspiracies against PLO and Palestinian people] Despite all the pressures, we are trying to bring together all the Palestinian organizations not to create, but rather to reinforce national unity.

Thus, a meeting took place among five Palestinian organizations following President Chadli Bendjedid's admirable initiative. These organizations were supposed to have another meeting in Algiers in the middle of this month. However, this was postponed to give the others more time. We hope that those under pressure will manage to free themselves from these pressures and join the national Palestinian bandwagon in order to protect their revolution and our independent national decisionmaking.

[Nafadi] When and where will the PNC session be convened?

['Arafat] As soon as we conclude our latest moves with the Algerian brothers we will announce this. Before the PNC session is convened, the Central Council, which is the intermediate body between the Executive Committee and the PNC, will meet and decide the time and place of the PNC.

[Nafadi] There have been some press reports saying that you will shortly visit Damascus?

['Arafat] There is absolutely no truth in this. However, during our meetings with brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Harare, he invited a Palestinian delegation to visit Libya.

[Nafadi] Are there any contacts with Syria?

['Arafat] Nobody is authorized to contact the Syrians. However, there are occasional contacts with some security officers. Regrettably however, there is no political content in these contacts.

[Nafadi] What about the latest contacts between the PLO and Egypt following the meeting between President Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres?

['Arafat] Like any ambassador, PLO representative to Egypt Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim holds meetings with the foreign minister of the country in which he works. When he is summoned by the Foreign Ministry he cannot say no. However, there are no contacts with Egypt.

[Nafadi] Have contacts between Jordan and the PLO ceased? Are there any contacts by Cairo to try and restore coordination between Amman and the PLO?

['Arafat] There is a Jordanian decision that severed all links with the PLO represented by a number of measures. Thesestarted with King Husayn's speech announcing the suspension of action through the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and ended with the expulsion of my deputy Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], the closure of offices, and the arrest of individuals. All this took place at a time when we were trying to avoid being dragged into any provocation.

[Nafadi] Let me rephrase the question. Jordan decided to suspend coordination. Fatah announced through the Prague statement that the agreement was no longer valid. This means that there is no clear declaration by the two sides abrogating the agreement. Does this mean that the door has been left open for future moves?

['Arafat] Jordan did decide to suspend coordination and adopted numerous measures to sever links with the PLO. As far as we are concerned, only the PNC has the authority to announce the abrogation of the Amman agreement. I derive my legitimacy from the PNC. We are democratic. We have democratic institutions. No Palestinian leadership has the right to embark on any action without agreement. However, if something urgent arises, then we must refer to the legitimate quarters to discuss it.

[Nafadi] Can we say that the abrogation of the agreement was contained in the Prague statement which affirmed the 1974 Rabat resolutions and affirmed the PLO's exlcusive right of representation in any negotiations?

['Arafat] We have never given permission to anyone to be partners with us in any representation. No one can deny this.

[Nafadi] But the Amman agreement spoke of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation?

['Arafat] This was one of the formulas. There were three formulas: An independent Palestinian delegation, a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, or a joint Arab delegation that includes Palestinians. Thus, the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation was one of the proposed offers for comprehensive peace talks.

[Nafadi] Are there any proposed solutions or efforts for a settlement?

['Arafat] There are no proposed solutions.

[Nafadi] But there is some form of a Soviet-French initiative?

['Arafat] The only current international proposal is the Soviet-French initiative conceived during President Mitterrand's visit to Moscow. It was agreed that an international conference should

be convened to be preceded by a preparatory committee comprising the permanent member-states of the UN Security Council with the participation of the parties concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO. It has been said that the preparatory committee should only include the permanent member-states of the Security Council.

[Nafadi] Can we say that Mubarak's move was based on this?

['Afafat] So far, I do not know on what President Mubarak's move was based. I have not met President Mubarak for a long time.

[Nafadi] Meetings are not necessary. Have there been no diplomatic messages?

['Arafat] There is a difference between messages and a meeting in which a dialogue is conducted.

[Nafadi] The PLO accepted Resolution 242...

['Arafat interrupts] I said we accept all international resolutions including 242, 338, 1417, and 465. These are Security Council resolutions. This is a modified formula of the three formulas which were submitted to Jordan.

[Nafadi] However, political analysts considered your specific mention of Resolution 242 as an advanced step toward recognizing it?

['Arafat] I officially mentioned this resolution in February 1985 in the three formulas which were submitted to Jordan. I mentioned all UN resolutions and not merely 242 and 338 because the international legitimacy is indivisible.

[Nafadi] Does this represent the PLO's concept of a solution to the Palestine question?

['Arafat] We always say we want a just, comprehensive,and permament peace based on international legitimacy which is indivisible. All these are international resolutions. It is not up to Israel merely to accept or reject the resolutions it chooses to.

[Nafadi] There is argument as to who are the Palestinians and who represents them in any future international peace negotiations?

['Arafat] If an international conference is convened under the UN auspices in which the permanent member-states of the Security Council participate, then there will be only the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative. This is in accordance with Resolution 3237 [as received]. The PLO is an observer member at the UN and is invited to the Security Council in the same way as Israel is invited under Clause 37 of the Security Council law. The international conference should be convened in accordance with international norms. The PLO must attend such a conference as a representative of the Palestinian people within the framework of international legitimacy. The Security Council member-states are obliged to abide by the requirements of this international legitimacy that stipulates that the PLO is the Palestinian people's legitimate representative.

[Nafadi] Will the PLO agree to indirect negotiations?

['Arafat] We reject any negotiations that are not conducted within an international framework. This is in accordance with our PNC resolutions and we adhere to all these resolutions.

[Nafadi] As far as Palestinian reconciliation is concerned, is it true that differences between the USSR and Syria make any Soviet pressure on Damascus to allow Palestinian reconciliation futile at the moment?

['Arafat] You must ask the Soviets because this does not concern me.

[Nafadi] In any revolution, political action usually goes hand in hand with the military action. Will the Palestinian revolution be able to achieve a balance between military and political action? Or will one of these gain the upper hand?

['Arafat] Sometimes we deem it necessary to intensify our military action and on other occasions we might deem it necessary to intensify our media campaigns, political action, or diplomatic efforts according to the circumstances and stages of our struggle. [passage omitted]

[Nafadi] What about the movement of Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah]?

['Arafat] I have only this comment to make: All insignificant insects should hide. Every time we have a disagreement with an Arab country we get a dissident movement. This is not the first time. Many of those names have shone and have since disappeared.

[Nafadi] What about the PLO's relations with Egypt?

['Arafat] Our relations with Egypt are important.

[Nafadi] What about your current tour?

['Arafat] This is part of the consultations that I have every now and then with my Arab brothers. Moreover, I have not been to the Gulf for some time.

[Nafadi] Does your tour precede a visit by King Husayn to the region?

['Arafat] Is he coming? This is the first time that I haveheard that he will come to the area. [passage omitted]

[Nafadi] In view of the current situation, what is your comment on the Jordanian and Israeli plans regarding the occupied territories?

['Arafat] These are U.S.-Israeli plans and aim to drag Jordan into these plans. However, I have absolute confidence in our people. These people are greater than all their past and present leaderships. I have heard of development plans.

[Nafadi] Reports speak of billions of dollars to develop the occupied territories?

['Arafat] We must not believe this. This is a big lie. All that has been collected for the occupied land is $4.5 million. This is a big lie. If Egypt cannot get $200 million, how can the West Bank and Gaza get $2 or $3 billion? I do not know what has been said in this regard. All I know is that there is a possibility the amount may reach $100 million. For those who forget, our people in the diaspora send to the West Bank and Gaza $800 million and to the East Bank, Jordan, $1.7 billion every year. What they are talking about now is the option Jordan is aiming for: To open the bridges between Jordan and the Israeli entity and allow the movement of vehicles without license plates between the two banks of the Jordan. This is all part of the silent attempts at normalization between Jordan and the Israeli entity to back the Jordanian option.

[Nafadi] Is it true that Jordan informed you of the Jordanian-Palestinian Joint Committee meeting?

['Arafat] Regrettably no. How can Jordan, which expelled the chairman of this committee that was formed by an Arab summit resolution in Rabat in 1974, call the committee to meet? Abu Jihad is the chairman of this committee and he was expelled by Jordan. [passage omitted on the situation of the Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon]

[Nafadi] Will the Executive Committee meet shortly in Baghdad?

['Arafat] Yes, following my current tour of the Gulf area. This will be a regular meeting of the Executive Committee.

[Nafadi] Will there be any future changes in the Fatah Movement?

['Arafat] We have formed several new committees to reinforce all our positions within the Fatah Movement. You saw for yourself the hectic activities when you were in Tunis. Several working committees have been formed from the Fatah Revolutionary Council to follow up the implementation of our programs of action.

[Nafadi] Will the Revolutionary Council meet soon?

['Arafat] Yes, next month. However, the meetings of the Revolutionary Council are not usually announced.

[Nafadi] Will there be a meeting of the movement's general congress?

['Arafat] No. This subject is not being considered at present.

L'ESPRESSO Interview

PM251044 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 21 Sep 86 p 9-13

[Interview with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Gianluigi Melega in Tunis on 11 September]

[Excerpt] [introductory passage omitted] [Melega] What is your opinion of the latest terrorist actions — the Karachi hijack and the Istanbul synagogue massacre?

['Arafat] They are dirty and abominable crimes. Moreover, the Istanbul massacre seems even more terrible to a believer such as myself — to kill people at prayer! Whoever ordered those crimes must be discovered.

[Melega] Do you have no idea who was behind them?

['Arafat] It is not my job to make conjectures. But I do want to say one thing. Four terrorists were arrested in Karachi. Through them it will certainly be possible to discover the instigators, to identify them with certainty.

[Melega] What if the Pakistanis do not succeed in this? Would you be willing to help them with their inquiries?

['Arafat] Certainly. If they ask me I will help them. Right now I am unable to say who the instigators could be. But if I did know I would say so publicly, just as at the time I said where the Vienna and Fiumicino attackers came from before the Italian or Austrian authorities discovered it.

[Melega] But some Arab terrorists say they are fighting for the Palestinian cause....

['Arafat] Listen: The PLO has only one policy line, and it is very clear. We condemn all terrorist acts and all military operations outside the occupied territories. Within the occupied territories we condemn all attacks on civilians. Those who do these things are going against the PLO line.

[Melega] But Abu al-'Abbas — the man involved in the Achille Lauro affair — is a member of the PLO Executive Committee. How is that to be explained?

['Arafat] Abu al-'Abbas is no longer an active Executive Committee member. He was democratically elected to the PLO Council and we cannot dismiss or expel him. But he is no longer an active member.

[Melega] In your opinion is there some state that protects the terrorists?

['Arafat] Of course there is! Everyone knows it!

[Melega] Who is it?

['Arafat] Pardon me, but why should I be the one to name names? I am a target for those terrorists! Remember that PLO leaders have been murdered by terrorists in Rome, Lisbon, Amman, London, California, Athens, Cyprus.... We are the victims of two kinds of terrorism — that of the Israeli secret services and that of these mysterious groups protected by these other states....

[Melega] What did you and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi say to one another when you met recently at the nonaligned conference?

['Arafat] No comment.

[Melega] What about Syria?

['Arafat] Listen, the European and American secret services know all about these terrorists. Why, then, do they not hit them? They pretend to look for them when they already know their names and addresses. The fact is that there are secret agreements between certain states and the United States, so nothing is done. This is why crimes such as those in Karachi and Istanbul are so dirty — because apart from hitting innocent civilians, they permit further crimes, the so-called reprisals, against other innocent people. I know for certain that other crimes are being planned — reprisals, operations to be carried out in Tunisia, Algeria, Yemen, Iraq, against us of the PLO, against the Palestinians, more dirty crimes to cover up the real criminals!

[Melega] Pardon me, but in your opinion what is the aim of these terrorists?

['Arafat] Sometimes minimal objectives. The aim of the Vienna airport attack, for instance, was, among other things, to close down the PLO Embassy in Vienna. In general you could say that the aim is to hinder the peace process in the Middle East. These latest attacks were designed to undermine the Franco-Soviet plan for an international conference to resolve the problem.

[Melega] But even you do not support all the peace initiatives in this connection. For instance, what is your assessment of the meeting between Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Morocco's King Hassan?

['Arafat] As far as I am aware, it did not seem to serve any purpose.

[Melega] Why have your relations with King Husayn of Jordan deteriorated so rapidly? Is there any hope of their improving?

['Arafat] I am astounded by the Jordanians' behavior. It is they now who want to break off all relations: They have arrested some of our people; they are holding them in prison; they have closed down all except two of our offices; and they are trying to undermine our role in the occupied territories. Do you know what they want? They want to change the PLO leadership, that is, me. I am afraid it is a plan that will not work.

[Melega] I have read the results of a recent opinion poll according to which 93 percent of Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza identify with your leadership, but at the same time the majority approves of the terrorist acts condemned by the PLO. How do you explain that?

['Arafat] Those people are forced every day, unarmed, to face the bloodthirsty terrorism of Israeli Government extremists such as Sharon or Rabbi Kahane! Those people live in claustrophobic conditions under an oppression that has lasted for years. What can you expect from them? How long can they be repressed, suppressed?

[Melega] Do you believe you can win them over to the PLO line?

['Arafat] Do you remember what I said when we were forced to leave Beirut? I said that a storm had been set in motion in Beirut that nobody would be able to control. At the time few people believed what I said, but later they realized I was right. You see, we are an element of stability because we are an organization, we have a history, a strength. But above all because we represent a hope for new generations. In Lebanon the U.S. Government very stupidly believed that through the Palestinians' expulsion the country would become easier to control. Now they know! This is why the Middle East problem cannot be resolved without us.

[Melega] What do you regret most in your relations with the Americans?

['Arafat] Well..., I would say perhaps the fact that they have made us so many promises of a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem and never kept them. On the contrary, the more they promise peace the more they murder our people. I will give you an example — one of a hundred. When we left Beirut Philip Habib, who spoke on behalf of the U.S. Government, promised us that he would protect the security of the Palestinians — elderly, women, children — left behind without military protection in the camps. Instead there were the Sabra and Shatila massacres.

[Melega] In your opinion did the recent nonaligned conference serve any purpose?

['Arafat] Yes. It had three useful results. First, it highlighted the link between the racist Pretoria regime and the Zionist Tel Aviv regime — the new forms of colonialism in the Middle East and Africa. Second, it created a common front against the crimes being committed in South Africa and Namibia. Third, it increased the support for an international conference to tackle the Middle East problem.

[Melega] You said in Harare that you accept UN Resolution 242 — the one that demands secure borders for Israel, subject to everyone's acceptance of all the other UN resolutions, including that envisaging the partitioning of Palestine in 1948. What does that stance mean?

['Arafat] It means exactly what I said.

[Melega] Have relations with Italy and the Vatican deteriorated since the Achille Lauro affair?

['Arafat] There was a moment of difficulty, due to the misinformation that was circulated, but everything is now again as it should be. I have good relations with Craxi, Andreotti, and my friends of the PCI, and excellent relations with the Vatican. I would like to go to Italy, if for no other reason than to thank the Italians for their support for the Palestinians' cause. [passage of Melega conclusions omitted]

'Arafat Blames Weak Arab Stand for Diplomatic Losses

JN241702 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has said that three African countries had resumed relations with the Zionist enemy because of weakness in the Arab stand. In a statement published in London today, Brother Abu 'Ammar asserted that the PLO will continue efforts to implement what the Arabs

agreed on in the Fes summit; namely, to reach a just and permanent peace in the Middle East on the basis of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination and to establish an independent Palestinian state.

'Arafat's Resignation Demanded by AL-MASIR

JN241857 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] In Amman the magazine *Al-Masir*, organ of the PLO dissident group led by Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah], former chief of PLO military intelligence, published an article demanding that Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat step down from the PLO's leadership. The article added that the movement led by Abu al-Za'im will correct all the mistakes and deviations of the Fatah Movement and the PLO which were committed by 'Arafat's leadership and his opportunist agents.

It will be noted that Amman affirms it does not extend any support to Abu al-Za'im. However, REUTER said Abu al-Za'im managed to organize several popular rallies in Jordan. On Sunday, Abu al-Za'im stressed that 510 Fatah Congress members will meet within 2 months to depose 'Arafat and elect a new leadership.

Al-Wazir Says Factions To Meet in 'Coming Days'

LD241036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0920 GMT 24 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Bucharest, September 24 (TANJUG) — Deputy Commander of the Armed Forces of the Palestinian Revolution Khalil al-Wazir, known as Abu Jihad, has indicated in an interview to TANJUG Bucharest correspondent Dragan Jarkovic that a meeting of all seven Palestinian groups will take place in the coming days. The meeting will be the first since the rift in the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in 1983.

Abu Jihad said he had just come from a meeting of Fatah, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Palestine Communist Party. He said the groups had accepted an Algerian initiative for a meeting aimed at re-uniting Palestinian ranks.

Expressing hope for a successful outcome of the coming meeting, the PLO's number two man said the venue and date of a Palestine National Council session would be determined in Algeria. He announced that the session would be open to all Palestinians, even those factions opposed to the PLO policy since the Tripoli days.

Abu Jihad said the PLO wishes to establish normal relations with Syria and Jordan regardless of past events. He underscored the role of the Soviet Union, Romania, and other socialist countries in the normalization of relations with Syria.

Abu Jihad said new problems had appeared in the past weeks in relations with Jordan over the closing of Palestinian representative bureaus, but said the PLO was trying to avoid new conflicts and to normalize relations with the aim of Arab unity and a joint cause — the struggle against Israel's aggressive policy.

Abu Jihad underlined that an international conference on the Middle East is the way to resolve the Palestinian problem and to end the Israeli occupation of Arab territories. The idea has now gained wide international support, including the support of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, Abu Jihad said. He said the PLO expects the setting up of a preparatory committee for the international conference to be upheld in the U.N. General Assembly and in the Security Council.

Abu Jihad underlined that the struggle of the Palestinian people against Israel's occupation is stronger each day on the occupied territories. He cited Israeli figures that in 1984 there were 466 Palestinian military actions on occupied territories, 780 in 1985, and that the number of actions in the six months this year was 52 percent higher than in the same period last year.

Abu Jihad, currently on a visit to Romania, assessed relations between the PLO and Yugoslavia as historical and strong. Abu Jihad credited Yugoslavia on its close cooperation and assistance given to the Palestine Liberation Organization at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, expressing the hope and wish that these relations continue to strengthen and develop in the future.

KUWAIT

Foreign Undersecretary Returns From Moscow, Sofia

LD250112 Kuwait KUNA in English 1903 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 24 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Foreign Undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin returned here tonight at the end of a ten-day tour which has taken him to Moscow and Sofia for political talks with senior officials in both countries.

Al-Shahin has delivered messages from Deputy Premier, Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad to Soviet and Bulgarian foreign ministers.

Al-Shahan's talks in Moscow and Sofia centered on the Gulf war, the Palestinian question, and links between Kuwait and the two socialist countries.

Official Calls for Cooperation Against Terrorism

LD241638 Kuwait KUNA in English 1344 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Tunis, Sept 24 (KUNA) — A senior Kuwaiti security official called Wednesday for greater Arab and international cooperation against crime and terrorism.

"World countries, the developing and the advanced, have suffered greatly at the hands of terrorism and there is a need for greater cooperation between Arab and international security bodies," said Brigadier 'Abd al-'Aziz Jum'ah, assistant undersecretary for public security.

Jum'ah, who was addressing the second day of a conference of Arab police and security commanders, said changing regional and international circumstances have led to a rise in criminal and political violence.

The Kuwaiti official said there is a link between terrorist acts and drug crimes and added that no society is immune to the perils of these evils.

He warned that Arab youngsters are becoming vulnerable to criminal and political groups using violence in the name of religion.

"This requires a set of security measures to curb, positively, the exploitation of the youngster's energy to spread horror and destruction," Jum'ah stressed.

Meanwhile, the two-day conference recommended at the end of its meetings conducting an evaluative study on a comprehensive definition of security.

Conferees decided to hold a symposium in Jordan to discuss in detail Arab security issues. Another recommendation proposed opening specialized offices for preventing and battling crimes, especially thefts. The conference also recommended greater voluntary participation by Arab youngsters in police activities such as directing traffic and police patrols through friends of police societies. All recommendations will be put forth to the next meeting of Arab interior ministers.

PDRY

YSP Official Meets With PFLP's Abu Nidal

EA250335 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Salim Salih Muhammad, YSP assistant secretary general and Central Committee secretary, has stressed the great importance of PLO unity in line with hostility to imperialism and Zionism and to all the reactionary designs in the region, and on the basis of the resolutions on the Palestinian national consensus and the Aden-Algiers agreement. This was stated when Brother Salim Salih Muhammad received a PFLP delegation in his office this morning. The delegation, which is led by Ahmad al-Sallami — Abu Nidal — PFLP Political Bureau member, is currently visiting our country at the YSP Central Committee's invitation.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the dangers surrounding the Arab peoples due to the intensification of the U.S. and Zionist onslaught which aims at striking at and liquidating progressive and nationalist Arab regimes and Arab national liberation movements in order to ensure the extension of U.S.-Zionist control over the region.

The two sides also discussed issues pertaining to the development and reinforcement of bilateral relations between the YSP and the PFLP. Brother Salim Salih Muhammad renewed our party and people's principled and firm stand in support of the Palestinian people's struggle led by the PLO — their legitimate and sole representative — for restoring their legitimate national rights. On his part, Brother Abu Nidal expressed his pleasure at the development of bilateral relations between the YSP and the PFLP and praised Democratic Yemen's effort within the framework of the efforts exerted for the sake of restoring Palestinian national unity. The meeting was attended by PFLP Central Committee member and the front's representative in Aden, Brother Jihad Yunus.

YAR

Deputy Prime Minister Denies Clashes With PDRY

JN250800 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0715 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 Sep (WAKH) — Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stressed that relations between the two parts of Yemen are very normal and that there are continuous contacts between the two countries' officials within the framework of consultations to attain the two countries mutual interests.

In a statement to the weekly paper *Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i* here today, Al-Iryani rebutted reports on border clashes between the two parts of Yemen, describing them as false and groundless reports. He added that these reports have been disseminated intentionally by a party that wants no good for the two parts of Yemen.

Joint Projects Reviewed With Sudanese
NC241506 Cairo MENA in English 1355 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, Sept. 24 (MENA) — Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli, minister of transport, communications and maritime transport, conferred here today with Muhammad Tahir al-Jilani, Sudanese minister of works and housing, on cooperation between the two countries and on bolstering bilateral relations.

They discussed the various projects jointly implemented by the two countries in the field of transport, communications and maritime transport in a bid to remove difficulties and secure their speedy implementation to help facilitate movement and traffic between both countries.

Al-Jilani, meanwhile, is visiting here to lead his country's delegation to the sixth African Roads Conference which opened here on Monday.

'Abd al-Majid Leaves for UN Session
NC241027 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Cairo this morning [24 Sep] for New York. He will lead Egypt's delegation to the current session of the UN General Assembly and to the Islamic foreign ministers conference, which is scheduled to begin 2 October.

In a predeparture statement, 'Abd al-Majid said that this UN General Assembly session is of great importance in light of thetopics on its agenda. These include the Middle East, the Palestinian issue, the Iran-Iraq war, Namibian independence, racial discrimination in South Africa, and the questions of world peace, disarmament, and the problems of the global economy.

Court Reviews Italian Consulate Takeover Case
NC231917 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Sep (MENA) — The Qasr al-Nil misdemeanors court, presided over by Counsellor Husayn al-'Aqqad, sat today to reviewthe case of cook Muhammad Mahmud Jadallah, who is accused of detaining the consul and three others at the Italian consulate on 9 September. The court decided to keep the case and pass judgement next Tuesday [30 September]

The defense demanded that the Italian consul and the three others detained by the accused be summoned for questioning before the court in order to help define the legal parameters of the case. The defense added that the accused suffered from depression and asked that he be placed in a psychiatric clinic for observation to determine whether he is sick and is responsible for his actions.

The public prosecutor rejected the demands of the defense. Regarding the summons of the Italian consul and the three other people, the prosecutor said that this was not possible because they have diplomatic immunity. The prosecutor said that the accused was not mentally ill and that he was in full possession of his faculties as evidenced by his answers during the prosecutor's investigation.

The court asked the defense to address the case. The defense denied the charge that the accused had held the consul and three other people. It denied that the accused had seized any of them or had restricted their freedom of movement. The defense also denied the charge that he had attempted to take the money of others, saying that the accused had only asked for money from the Italian Government and from the person he worked for in Italy to which he had a right.

Court Rejects Numayri Travel Ban Request
NC231436 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 23 Sep (MENA) — During a session today chaired by Counsellor Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid, the Administrative Court rejected the plea of lawyer 'Abd al-Halim Ramadan requesting the issuance of an order banning former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri from leaving the country.

The Court said that the Egyptian Constitution provides for the separation of the judicial and the executive and thus the court cannot issue an order that is the prerogative of the executive. The court added that the executive has the right to issue decisions in complete freedom and that these decisions are subject to the law. It also said that the system governing petitioning in litigation law is in contradiction [yata'arad] with the State Council law; hence, the Administrative Court is not empowered to issue a decison banning President Numayri from traveling.

AL-AHRAM Denounces Israeli Threats to Lebanon
NC250425 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2137 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 24 Sep (MENA) — AL-AHRAM has denounced the recent Israeli attack on Palestinian positions in Lebanon and the Israeli threats to invade southern Lebanon. Such actions cannot serve the cause of peace in the Middle East, the paper emphasizes.

In a commentary to be published in Thursday's issue, the paper affirms that peace has now become the hope of every citizen in the region. This makes it imperative for all states in the area to push for the peace process rather than try to obstruct it. The paper asks what Israel has achieved by invading southern Lebanon twice in less than 10 years.

AL-AHRAM concludes by calling on all parties to the conflict to stop every kind of violence and counterviolence in order to prepare a suitable atmosphere for holding the international conference. The five permanent UN Security Council member-states will attend this conference to draft the features of the just, permanent, and honorable peace that must prevail in the region.

Reaction to Mubarak-Peres Summit Cited

PM241525 [Editorial Report] Cairo *AL-AHALI* in Arabic on 17 September 1986 carries a number of articles and statements by various opposition parties and leaders on the Mubarak-Peres summit meeting.

On page 1 the paper reports briefly that the NPUG and other opposition parties and figures have condemned the Mubarak-Peres conference. On page 7 it gives more details of these statements. Under the headline "No to the Peres Visit," a 300-word statement by the NPUG Central Committee Secretariat speaks of the Egyptian and Arab people's anger as Peres visits Egypt while Tabah, southern Lebanon, the Golan Heights, the West Bank, and Gaza are still under Israeli occupation. It notes that Peres participated in all the wars against Egypt and the rest of the Arabs, was the man who issued the decision to attack the PLO headquarters in Tunisia, and participated with the United States in the piracy against an Egyptian civil airliner. It adds: "As it receives a Zionist war criminal today, the Egyptian Government opens the way for the further deterioration of the Arab situation and for more Egyptian isolation from the Arab nation, literally renews its commitment to the crime of the Camp David agreement and its course, and opens the door wide to Israeli invasion on the pretext of normalization. All that in return for nothing, because the Egyptian people will gain nothing from this visit which will only mean more subservience to the United States and Israel.

"And so the government declares its submission to U.S. pressure for the completion of the agreement regarding Tabah arbitration at the time specified by the White House, for the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel, and for the reception of the enemy prime minister in the homeland — thus abandoning the three preconditions earlier announced by the president himself. All that in return for a handful of dollars which, as past experience has proved, does not help but rather increases our loss of independent will and intensifies Egypt's economic crisis.

"Let today be the day of anger and rejection, let us all say no to the Peres visit, and let those who are receiving him bear the consequences and the shame of what they are doing."

On the same page *AL-AHALI* reports that the "opposition parties" held a meeting at NPUG headquarters in Alexandria 11 September and affirmed that the Peres visit "is in implementation of the ill-starred Camp David agreement imposed by the United States and Israel," adding that the visit "proves that our opposition to the Camp David agreement and course was right because we have no sovereignty over Sinai, the Iraqi reactor has been hit, the resistance headquarters in Tunisia has been attacked, an Egyptian airliner has been hijacked, and our territory has become a base for enemy facilities and military exercises."

It briefly cites statements by the Egyptian Socialist Labor Party [SLP] condemning the visit and maintaining that Israel's insistence on linking the arbitration terms agreement to the return of the Egyptian ambassador, implementation of the trade, communication, tourism, aviation, and other agreements, and full implementation of normalization policies in the interest of the Israeli economy at the expense of the Egyptian people is a "kind of the usual Israeli blackmail supported by the United States and a manifestation of the declared Israeli objectives of the visit."

The paper cites a statement by the Nasirite Socialist Party — "which is still under formation" — as saying that the visit confirms that "Egyptian political decisions are subject to the policies and interests of the United States, which had insisted that the meeting must take place on schedule."

A statement issued by the Committee for the Defense of National Culture says that "the visit takes place as a result of U.S. pressure and as part of a general deal aimed at making the Egyptian role in the region subservient to U.S. and Israeli designs."

AL-AHALI says the Egyptian Committee Against Zionism "has condemned the Peres visit and sees it as a submission to U.S. pressure."

SLP Leader Ibrahim Shukri is quoted as saying that "the meeting means that Egypt has abandoned its previous conditions and that this came as a result of U.S. pressure to achieve Israel's declared and undeclared objectives."

In the same report on page 7 *AL-AHALI* says that the "opposition parties see Peres' visit to Egypt as a setback for the efforts aimed at ending Egypt's isolation in the Arab world."

In the same report *AL-AHALI* says that although the Wafd Party did not issue a statement on the visit, some of its prominent members did speak out against it.

In an article on page 6 entitled "The Mubarak-Peres Meeting is the Price for U.S. Aid," Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad maintains that it was decided to go ahead with the Mubarak-Peres meeting even before agreement regarding Tabah arbitration was reached. Citing an NBC report attributed to Israeli sources, he says that the Mubarak-Peres talks centered on "a plan for giving the West Bank Palestinians autonomy and developing that at a later stage into a confederation with Jordan."

Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad adds: "If true, that report means that what will be implemented is the Israeli concept of a settlement of all aspects of the Palestinian question in isolation from the PLO and on the basis of autonomy."

The article says that because of the suspension of the Amman agreement and Palestinian doubts regarding Egypt's inten ons, Cairo was in a very weak position as far as discussion he Palestinian question with Israel was concerned. It ad at "many observers believe that Cairo only used the Palestinian question as a cover to justify the summit meeting with the Israeli prime minister in the hope of getting more U.S. aid to solve Egyptian internal economic problems."

Referring to the question of an international conference, the article says that while nobody denies the fact that an international conference is the only way to promote a peaceful settlement, Peres' concept and preconditions for such a conference must not be overlooked. "Peres' position on the question of an international conference remains, for the time being at least, a

mere acceptance of a once rejected phrase, not acceptance of a different policy."

The article adds: "Even if we accept that any effort that gives the idea of an international conference a chance of implementation must be appreciated, regardless of the intentions and calculations of the various parties, we must also realize that the summit conference which has produced this development was itself the first step toward the practical implementation of the Peres initiative described by him as 'a Marshall Plan for the Middle East'."

In another, shorter article on page 2 entitled "Warming the Cold Peace, but Only to a Point," Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad considers whether or not Mubarak and Peres discussed the possibility of a Mubarak visit to Israel, and he concludes that "most probably Peres didextend an invitation but Mubarak did not accept it, and Peresunderstood his reasons for doing so, and so they decided that no official invitation shall be extended and that is why there was no mention of it in the joint statement.

"If our assumption is correct, it means that the two sides of the summit decided that the warming of their cold peace should be done gradually and only up to a point to avoid adverse repercussions."

In a news analysis entitled "How Mubarak Abandoned His Conditions for a Summit Conference," Aminah al-Naqqash reviews Mubarak'sattitude and the developments which have occurred since he assumed power. She concludes that although Mubarak tried to show Egyptian policy to be relatively independent of Washington, he was faced with clear U.S. conditions. "The U.S. Administration refused to separate the issue of economic aid from the issue of Egyptian-Israelirelations, and it made economic aid and discussion of an increase conditional on implementation of the Camp David agreements,acceleration of the normalization process, and agreement on Tabah, the holding of the summit conference, and allowing U.S. nuclear [-armed] ships to pass through the Suez canal."

On the question of a settlement "the U.S. Administration categorically rejected any plan not acceptable to Israel. It reaffirmed that Israel is the spearhead of U.S. interests in the region."

In conclusion, Al-Naqqash says that "Washington recently began insisting that the Egyptian Government provide evidence of its commitment to the defense of U.S. policies in the Middle East."

AL-SH'AB on 'Pain', 'Grief' of Peres Visit

PM221053 Cairo AL-SH'AB in Arabic 16 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed editorial: "Do Not Weaken or Be Saddened"]

[Text] The fallout from Peres' trip is still continuing. It was a trip, not a visit; he was not welcomed nor will his trip be repeated or returned.

It was a trip that no Egyptian wanted to take place. Ordinary Egyptians were unable to stop it once Egyptian skies had been opened to the Zionists' planes, which brought them here to be receivedceremonially with a guard of honor instead of with bills of indictment and police, who should pursue the killers and murderers, manacle the hands that have killed and are still killing Arab brothers, and put them in the dock to face their judges — the martyrs, the wounded, and the refugees whose blood, property, and rights Israel has violated. Israel is indulging in its violations with the help of American pressure and air cover.

The dust of the trip is still settling, causing distress and pain. Some sympathy is due to those who overnight switched from being opposed to the trip to advocating it, allegedly because it has opened a new road. But what a wretched road of humiliation and disgrace.

The trip would not have drawn so much attention if it were not for the preceding attempts to make the people believe that it would not take place unless certain conditions were met and that nobody had yet fixed a date or place for it. But it did take place at the date and place the enemy fixed several months ago and which was reported in the enemy press and radio, although this was then denied by various spokesmen.

This ill-omened trip would not have aroused such feelings of frustration and grief had those who received Peres not declared that they would not receive him if he came with his three well-known no's to withdrawal, to recognizing the PLO, and to the international conference. Peres came in order to confirm these three no's and even add to them. Yet he finds individuals willing to make the people believe that he has abandoned those no's.

This trip would not have produced anything new after the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and its addenda and if 4½ years had not passed since a state of affairs known as cold peace with the Israeli enemy had been temporarily accepted by the people. Peres came to declare impudently that that state of affairs has ended. What is more bitter is that the aggressors are being rewarded for agreeing to refer the dispute over a piece of Egyptian land to international arbitration, as if they were conceding a right. Yet the final statement after the meeting called for taking what happened in the case of Tabah as an example to be followed regarding other fronts, so that the Golan and Palestine will be subject to negotiations that last 40 years, after which they will be referred to arbitration.

Even the Egyptian ambassador's return to Tel Aviv on the Israeli plane which took Peres back would not have aroused feelings had it not taken place in a manner which made it appear that the enemy prime minister was taking him back as booty from his trip.

But the dust of the trip is still settling and spreading grief and sorrow. None of the Egyptians wished President Mubarak to follow this path or the trip to take place in the manner it did. It has become clear that it took place as a result U.S. pressures and in the presence of U.S. representatives, as if these pressures were inevitable regardless of everything.

No Egyptian, official or ordinary citizen, is unaware that Peres has offered nothing new, and that he wanted to come to Egypt for a certain objective, namely to warm up the cold peace between

Egypt and Israel; in other words to subdue Egypt into accepting what it has not accepted so far in its relations with the enemy. His other objective was to gain domestically so that he would emerge stronger than his opponents like Shamir and Sharon.

Nobody expected anything from Peres' trip to Alexandria. Therefore, the distress and and grief felt by all the Egyptians who learned of his arrival was only because the trip brought back memories of the sad years when Al-Sadat used to open Egypt's gates to the Israelis and the Zionists and because this trip shows the weight of the shackles the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the special relations with the United States imposed on Egyptian political will.

Peres is well aware of the Egyptian people's feelings, so he was careful to open the wound further and to bring back memories of things that some may have forgotten:

On 11 September, that is, the day he arrived, agencies reported two Israeli raids on the city of Sidon in Lebanon.

The following day the Israeli occupation authorities announced the confiscation of 2,000 donums (500 feddans) of land in occupied Palestine and the expulsion of its Arab owners.

On 12 September Israeli planes carried out another raid deep inside Lebanon.

It is not unlikely that acts of aggression and confiscation of land will be stepped up in the coming days in the light of statements by Zionist leaders since the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty — that this treaty has given them a free hand on other fronts and that normal relations with Egypt should not be affected by what they do.

Despite the statement by Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi to Peres that the Palestinian question is a question of domestic and national security for Egypt, this statement was not repeated in the subsequent meetings or in the official statement. Nor was it mentioned in the questions by the Israeli journalists who covered their leader's trip.

Worst still is the fact that even before Peres left Egyptian skies certain Egyptian writers were reiterating the false and misleading claim that after Tabah Egypt has no problems with its neighbors and that it is defending the Palestinian cause prompted by its leading role in the area. Indeed, some voices began attacking the PLO and criticizing its policy before and after Peres' visit. It was as if the Palestinians had to pay the cost of this trip before and after it took place.

Peres' trip has shown that the burden of resisting and fighting the Zionist enemy has, for a period of time which only God knows, been shifted to the ordinary people from their government, which is shackled by agreements, debts, pressures, and isolation. The question of confronting the Israeli danger is no longer the concern of governments; rather it has become part and parcel of the daily life of the ordinary people who defend their dignity, their country, their traditions, their nation's interests, and the unity of their ranks.

So do not weaken or be saddened.

NDP Leader Hails Mubarak-Peres Meeting

PM251151 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 24 Sep 86 p 7

[Article by Dr Mustafa Khalil, NDP deputy chairman for political affairs: "On President Mubarak's Meeting With Peres"]

[Text] President Mubarak's meeting with Mr Peres has been a major positive step on the path to find a solution to the Palestinian issue in preparation for establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the area, which is a firm strategic objective of Egyptian foreign policy.

This meeting has crowned the success of the Egyptian diplomatic efforts, led by President Mubarak with his calm and clear vision, seeking to achieve three pan-Arab objectives, namely: Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, Israel's agreement to enhance the peace process so as to solve the Palestinian issue, and the conclusion of the arbitration agreement between Egypt and Israel.

A greeting of appreciation to President Mubarak, to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry apparatus, headed by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, and to the Egyptian negotiators and their aides for the sincere national effort they have exerted.

President Mubarak's meeting with Mr Peres followed the conclusion of the Egypt-Israel arbitration agreement. The allegation that the Egyptian negotiator signed under pressure in order to make it possible for the meeting to take place is a shallow and offhand allegation supported neither by the real situation nor by the results the Egyptian negotiator has been able to achieve. It is an allegation that disregards the fact that Egypt is an independent and sovereign state in control of its decision making, with its government making the decisions in accordance with the constitutional conditions while taking the country's supreme interest into consideration; that the Egyptian political leadership deals with the real situation, states the facts to the people frankly, and holds no secret meetings or agreements; and that the team of Egyptian negotiators, chosen on a national basis rising above any partisan considerations, has been distinguished by experience, specialization, and ability — a team which cannot at all be suspected of succumbing to any pressure.

Moreover, the one who had insisted on holding this meeting was Mr Peres, not President Mubarak, because the timing has been a fundamental element for Mr Peres whose premiership is nearing its end, and who wanted this meeting to take place prior to his trip to the United States. Therefore, if the element of time has been an element pressuring the negotiators to conclude the arbitration agreement, then it is a matter of fact that time could not have been an element putting pressure on the Egyptian negotiator to make concessions.

I would like to underline a significant fact here, namely that the Egyptian negotiator has never taken an intransigent position in any negotiations. Rather, this negotiator derives his firm posi-

tion, his strength, and his determination from his ability which relies on legal documents and facts at his disposal and on his skill in refuting the opinions presented by the other side until he leads this side to agree to a formulation compatible with what he views as right and just in the issue being negotiated, and until a precise formulation is reached that will not open a future door for interpretations incompatible with the word or spirit of what is agreed upon.

What is worth noting here is that President Mubarak devoted the major part of this meeting with Mr Peres to talks on the Palestinian issue and on the efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the area. By all criteria, the president has been able to reopen the way for the faltering efforts which seek to find a formula acceptable to the parties concerned so that they may sit down at the negotiating table to reach a solution to the Palestinian issue and to secure Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories still under occupation.

The Israeli acceptance of the international conference, and of the convocation of a preparatory committee whose task will be to pave the way for this conference, is undoubtedly an important accomplishment because it has removed one of the main stumbling blocks dividing the Arab and Israeli viewpoints on an agreement to sit down at the negotiating table. Coming from Israel's prime minister, this acceptance represents a commitment undertaken by the Israeli Government. If Mr Shamir has declared his reservation or opposition, then this is an internal Israeli affair that does not change the essence of the commitment undertaken by Israel's prime minister.

Despite the major accomplishment achieved by the meeting, two points have been raised:

First, opposition to the principle of a meeting between President Mubarak and Mr Peres and reservations about the speedy dispatch of the Egyptian ambassador.

Second, reservations about the meeting's outcome concerning the international conference and the preparatory committee.

I would like to clarify the following facts which govern the Egyptian movement:

In the wake of the June 1967 defeat, of Israel's occupation of the Sinai, the Golan, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip, and of the Arab states' acceptance of Security Council Resolution 242, theoriginal page of the Palestinian issue was turned. This page contained the Palestinian people's demands to the part of the Palestinian territories on which the State of Israel, which the Arabs did not recognize, was originally founded. The Arab-Israeli conflict then took a new content, embodied in achieving a just settlement to the Palestinian refugee issue and in the demand for Israel's withdrawal from the territories it occupied in 1967, namely the Sinai, the Golan, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip, which had not been a part of the Palestinian issue prior to June 1967, in return for recognizing Israel, establishing peace with it, and acknowledging freedom of navigation in the area's international maritime corridors.

Regardless of whether any of the Arab states agrees or not to conclude a peace treaty with Israel or to establish relations with it, when the Arab states accepted Resolution 242 Article 2 of which calls for "terminating all claims and states of war, respecting and recognizing the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of each of the area's states, and recognizing the right of each of the area's states to live peacefully within secure and recognized borders and in freedom from all threats or acts of violence" — they recognized Israel's right to live peacefully within secure borders.

When on 21-22 October 1973 the Arab states accepted Resolution 338 which complements Resolution 242, they agreed, in accordance with article 3 of this resolution, that "the parties concerned shall enter into negotiation under proper auspices to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

Resolutions 242 and 338 have been accepted by all peace initiatives, be they Arab, Western, or Eastern, even though they have disagreed on the details or on interpreting the phrase "under proper auspices" contained in article 3 of resolution 338. The Arab states now interpret this phrase to mean "the international conference," and Egypt had previously interpreted it to mean participation by the United States.

On the basis of the above, Egypt concluded the peace treaty with Israel and established relations with it. In accordance with the treaty, Israeli forces withdrew from the Sinai, which has been restored to Egyptian sovereignty.

In light of the above, I don't think there is anybody who can deny the following facts or claim otherwise:

The arena for the settlement of the Palestinian issue will be the West Bank and Gaza Strip when the Israeli forces withdraw from them.

The method of the solution will be negotiation between the parties concerned.

The efforts being exerted are designed to overcome the difference of opinion which has so far obstructed the start of the negotiation process.

Another fact we must acknowledge is that there are those, both in Israel and in some Arab countries, who oppose peace and who, to achieve their objective, focus on undermining the peace between Egypt and Israel.

The Israeli radicals want to retain and Judaize the occupied territories by building settlements on them to create a situation which, they imagine, will be difficult to change. They are the ones who have worked to create the Tabah issue with Egypt, who have attacked Lebanon, who insist on denying the Palestinians' legitimate rights, and who rely in all this on Israel's strategic superiority.

To bring success to the peace process it is necessary, therefore, to foil the policies and pretexts of this radical Israeli wing.

As for the states opposing peace, the most important is Syria because it is a front-line state. Moreover, Israel occupies Syrian

territory, namely the Golan. If Syria wishes to wait 40 or 50 years to regain the Golan, that is Syria's business. But the significant point which must be underlined is that Egypt could not have adopted this view or allowed it to be imposed on it under the mantle of any Arab consensus or by an Arab country which has no Israeli-occupied territories. Egypt had no option but to move in the direction of liberating the Sinai as long as it did not sell out the Palestinians' rights. Rather, Egypt's movement toward peace is intended to safeguard Palestinian rights and to rescue the Palestinian land. It is the same direction which was embraced by the Arab states in Fes and then by Jordan and the PLO in the February 1985 agreement.

Is what Syria says compatible with its actions in Lebanon when Israel invaded Lebanon, with its expulsion of Yasir 'Arafat and his colleagues, and with its determination to put the PLO under its control? What about the massacres in the Palestinian camps? How can Syria's allegations be compatible with its stance toward Iraq in its war with Iran and with its arms supplies to Iran? Where is the Arab consensus in all this?

Did they want to leave Sinai under occupation?

If Egypt has fully liberated its land by peaceful means since the 1973 war, then what disgrace is there in this?

Did not Egypt suffer enough material, economic, and social destruction in five wars throughout 30 years? If both the Eastern and Western camp countries are committed to insuring Israel's security and safety, can we who do not produce sophisticated weapons get from these countries weapons that pose a threat to Israel's security? Will these countries stand idle then? Should we wait for 40 or 50 years so that we may lose the land and and so that the Palestinian cause may be lost, accompanied to its final resting place by slogans and patriotic songs? If they allege that Egypt's abandonment of the peact treaty is what will lead to Arab unity, then they are turning a blind eye to the real causes of the division afflicting the Arab world. Moreover, what is their opinion of the Arab peace initiatives? Should Egypt abandon peace at a time when all the Arab countries, excluding the rejectionist states, are seeking to embrace the peace initiatives?

Moreover, what is their position toward the Arab countries which support Iran against Iraq and what is their stance on the Arab conflicts? If they are concerned with the Palestinian issue, then why don't they try to heal the rift within the PLO or heal the rift between the PLO and Jordan or the PLO and Syria?

We must stress here that the Egyptian-Israeli peace accord is a mainstay for enhancing the comprehensive peace process in the area and that when Egypt withdrew its ambassador it did not sever its relations with Israel. Now that the causes leading to the ambassador's withdrawal have disappeared, what is surprising in his return? Moreover, sovereign Egypt will not ask anybody to permit its head of state to meet the Israeli prime minister. The allegation that this meeting affects Egyptian-Arab relations is refuted by the fact that this meeting has taken place openly in the interest of the Palestinian issue. Why do they ignore dozens of meetings that have taken place secretly between Arab officials and Israeli officials?

Egypt has, moreover, declared very openly that it opens its arms to its Arab brothers, but without allowing this to take place at the expense of intervention in its sovereignty or of conditions imposed on it. If the smallest Arab state insists on its independent decisionmaking, then what has happened in this world that we find those who call for the subjugation of Egypt's decision making to any custodianship?

If it is said that some Arab countries oppose partial solutions, then what was Egypt expected to do in the face of the Syrian rejection? Are we now opposing the declared Jordanian-Palestinian movement toward peace because Syria has not taken part in it? Isn't this Jordanian-Palestinian movement without Syrian participation considered an endeavor for a partial solution?

As to the statement that the Alexandria meeting serves Israel's objectives of seeking to strike deeper roots in the Arab markets by way of Egypt so as to control the area economically, politically, and militarily — this is what the Jordanian *AL-DUSTUR* and *SAWT AL-SHA'B* said 12 September 1986 — this statement is refuted by the fact that the two papers know that Israeli goods were present in Arab markets before the peace initiative, and they know the means used to achieve this end. Moreover, Arabs have been making and continue to make secret visits to Israel. Israel does not need Egypt to achieve this. The big fault is that there are Arab journalists who consider what takes place secretly something which has never happened.

As for the warning to Egypt not to act unilaterally with Israel in forming a bilateral preparatory committee to select the members to the conference because this is a trap laid by Peres, and the warning to avoid triggering this trap in the Arab arena — the Jordanian *AL-RA'Y* of 14 September 1986 — we answer that Egypt does not need to be warned of the snares being laid because the Egyptian leadership is a vigilant and experienced leadership with a high degree of capability. Moreover, no details have been revealed so far, excluding the principled broad lines with which the agreement has dealt.

It is surprising to hear it said that President Mubarak's statement to *AL-AHRAM* during the summit that "It is unreasonable on our part to demand that Israel make all the effort while we complicate all the endeavors to achieve peace" is an unsound testimony in form and content because the Arabs have never complicated the endeavors to achieve peace, according to the Jordanian *AL-RA'Y* of 13 September 1986. This paper, which ignored in its words the fate of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, answered itself on the following day by saying that it is not clear how President Mubarak will succeed in creating a common ground with Peres for holding negotiations between Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinians at a time when the Arab world generally and Jordan and the PLO in particular are not prepared for serious political acts, each side for its own reasons! Isn't this an acknowledgment of the presence of differences within the Arab side that complicate the endeavors to achieve peace?

I believe that this exposes some of the reasons which motivated these papers to make such comments on the meeting and its

outcome. They always prefer to ignore the real situation, thus imagining that it has never happened or that it does not exist.

Finally, it must be said that the Alexandria meeting took place when all the causes previously obstructing it had been eliminated, and that this meeting has been a great success because it has taken the Palestinian issue a step forward. Through this, the Egyptian leadership has not been seeking to make private gains but to thaw the freeze that has dominated the peace process soas to recover Arab land and Palestinian rights. Therefore this agreement has opened the door to removing the obstacles that obstruct the path to finding the formula which the Arabs demand as a condition for sitting down at the negotiating table. This may perhaps be the main reason why the opponents of peace have opposed this meeting.

Defense Minister Arrives in Brazil To Buy Weapons

PY250300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0135 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Brasilia, 24 Sep (EFE) — Iraqi Defense Minister Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah arrived tonight in Brasilia and is interested in purchasing more weapons for his country, which is at war with Iran, the *O Estado* news agency reported.

The report was not confirmed by the Brazilian Government, which normally does not give information about weapon sales. However, it was officially announced that the Iraqi official will spend 2 days in Brazil, including a visit to the Brazilian weapons factories in Sao Paulo on 26 September.

The Iraqi official will meet tomorrow with Acting Foreign Minister Paulo Tarso Flecha da Lima and Navy Minister Henrique Saboia.

Iraq and Iran have been at war for 6 years.

Since 1979, Iraq has been a major buyer of Brazilian weapons, and in 1984 it became the first to use the Astros-2 multiple rocket launcher, which is regarded as one of the best in the world. This weapon can fire up to 2.4 tons of explosives with a 60-km range.

In addition to the multiple rocket launcher, Iraq has purchased nearly 1,000 armored vehicles in recent years.

Defense Minister: 'Disappointments' in Store for Iran

JN241117 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Sep (INA) — Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces and defense minister, has warned that the Iranians, who are preparing a new aggression, will only reap a great disappointment on top of their previous disappointments. He said: If we make a simple comparison between their declared objectives and their confirmed losses, we find that there is no logical reason for every attack, whether from a political or psychological point of view.

During a meeting with Charles Moore, political affairs analyst for *The New York Times*, Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah affirmed that Iraqi Air Force capabilities have been boosted. He affirmed that Iraq will continue to destroy the Iranian war machine until the Iranian rulers respond to the benevolent calls for ending the war and establishing peace. He said Iraq initiated these calls from the first weeks of fighting out of its concern to establish security and tranquillity in the region and to spare the region from any outside intervention, which can only serve the evil intentions of those who rely on the continuation of the war and continue to fuel it.

Air Force Commander on New Iran Air Defense Systems

JN241531 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Sep 86

[By Faruq Shukri]

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Sep (WAKH) — A ranking Iraqi military commander has cast doubts on the ability of the defense systems supplied by Britain to defend Iranian oil tankers against Iraqi missiles in the Arab Gulf waters, saying these tactics will do Iran no good.

In a statement to a WAKH correspondent in Baghdad, Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban, commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense, said that Iraq's long arm can attack ships or hit the places from which these ships are supplied with fuel, adding that this will put a great financial burden on Iran.

The publication *Lloyds List* said a few days ago that a British company, which it did not identify, began to set up defense systems on oil tankers used by Iran to defend them against Iraqi missiles. The newspaper said that three tankers transporting Iranian crude have been supplied with these systems, which cost between $0.5 and $2 million for each tanker.

Lt Gen Sha'ban pointed out that cooperation between Britain and Iran is long-standing but ruled out that Britain, which lends itself to everything, would play this new role, affirming that Iraq is following up all developments of this issue.

The Iraqi Air Force attacked Sirri Island, 1,000 km from the Iraqi coast, on 12 August and destroyed the floating oil tanks as part of its plan to destroy the Iranian economy and force Tehran to end the war. Lt Gen Sha'ban's remarks came as Iraqi pilots were escalating their air attacks on Iran as part of a new campaign Iraq has begun with the start of the 7th year of the war in order to prevent Iran from exploiting its oil exports.

Lt Gen Hamid Sha'ban said Britain has previously supplied Iran with weapons and manufactured tanks for it, in addition to supporting Iran through its media.

It has recently been said here that during the years of the war the Iraqi Air Force has carried out 5,125 missions inside Iran and hit Khark Island 137 times in 1 year.

The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense described the Iranian attacks on Arab and neutral tankers in the Arab Gulf -- the latest of which was the Kuwaiti tanker *Fintas* -- as a sign of weakness resulting from the devastating Iraqi blows. He said that Iraq is ready to meet any requests from its Arab brothers to confront these attacks. However, he affirmed the Gulf countries' ability to defend themselves efficiently.

Lt Gen Sha'ban again warned foreign air and shipping companies to avoid Iranian airspace and the Arab Gulf waters to avoid being hit by Iraqi missiles. He said: We will never attack neutral civilian planes. However, Iraqi fighter planes may not be able to distinguish between neutral and enemy planes. He said that long-range weapons cannot technically make that distinction. Two years ago, Iraq announced that Iranian airspace was an operations zone and asked foreign airlines to stay out to avoid any incidents. The commander of the Air Force and air defense indicated that the ability of the Iraqi planes did not and would not cease at a certain point, saying that this ability will be demonstrated by hitting any target inside Iran irrespective of its position and that this includes going farther than Sirri Island. He stressed that Iraq's response this time will cost Iran dearly and that what Iran has seen so far is minor compared with what it

will see in the future. Iraq commemorated 2 days ago the anniversary of the Iraqi Air Force's strikes against 10 military bases and airports in 1980 in retaliation for Iranian shelling of Iraqi cities and in preparation for the Iraqi forces' penetration into Iran and capture of a large piece of Iranian territory -- more than 22,000 square km -- for 21 months.

Concluding his statement, the commander of the Air Force and air defense affirmed that the aid Iran is receiving from Israel and Britain to repair its Air Force will not change its deterioration. He said that regardless of the amount of this aid, Iran will not catch up with Iraq's continuous progress and full control of the skies of the battlefield.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,375

JN241632 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,375 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 24 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The brave soldiers of Iraq continue to protect the homeland, defend the people's accomplishments, and destroy the forces of treachery and aggression. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Last night the enemy sent an infantry company of its rascals, transported by boat, in a desperate attempt to approach our forward units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris. Our men discovered the attempt and valiantly confronted the enemy. They forced the enemy to halt and pounded it with concentrated fire, supported by the brave artillery men. With the help of God, the attempt was crushed and the bulk of the enemy force was destroyed. Only those who fled escaped death and the situation was settled in favor of our triumphant forces. God bless the heroes of the VI Army Corps. Praised be God for His support.

2. Two units of our brave soldiers raided enemy positions opposite our forces in the II Army Corps central sector, killing or wounding some knaves and destroying some enemy positions before returning safely to their positions, praise be to God. In several other areas in this sector, our units destroyed two tanks, one shovel [preceding word in English], and one machine gun.

3. Our units in the VII Army Corps front used all types of weapons to heavily pound enemy areas. They managed to halt the enemy's engineering works, start fires in enemy positions, kill one soldier, and destroy a vehicle, an infantry position, and a machine gun emplacement.

4. Two vehicles were damaged, one enemy soldier was killed, and two infantry positions were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. One vehicle was burned and one enemy soldier was killed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

6. As an expression of their rejection of the continuation of war, some Iranian military personnel defected to our forward units and were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The despotic Khomeyniite forces shelled Khurmal and Biyarah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 24 September 1986

Communique No 2,376

JN251025 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0925 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Unscheduled Communique No 2,376 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 25 September]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on continued Iraqi victories over past 6 years] In light of the wise and sound directives of the leader of Iraq's victories, and the builder of its new civiliation, directives which express the people's determination to pursue the destruction of the mainstays of aggression and the enemy's economic infrastructure as a practical and legitimate measure for severing the lifeline that supplies the enemy's war machine; and also to bring peace opportunities closer, our Air Force added a new epic to its records of epics today by dealing another crushing blow to our enemy and God's enemy.

On this blessed day, squadrons of our planes simultaneously carried out the following missions at 1030 [0630 GMT] today:

1. A raid against the Arak heavy tractor plant used by the enemy in its engineering works. The missiles of justice dismembered the plant facilities, turning them into rubble.

2. A raid against the Arak heavy equipment and machinery plant used by the enemy for the same purpose. The eradicator planes pounded the plant facilities.

3. A raid against the Esfahan warfare petrochemicals plant. Our brave eagles pounded the plant facilities and equipment. The sounds of explosions were heard in the plant.

4. A second raid against the Arak aluminum plant. Volleys of missiles were fired to destroy what remained of the plant.

After carrying out all these missions with courage and efficiency, the brave eagles safely returned with their planes to the homeland, bringing good tidings of victory to the great people and their beloved leader. Our valiant Air Force -- commanders, eagles, officers, and other ranks -- will always be lofty. We will continue to be God's wrath taking to account the unjust, robbing them of their sleep, and crushing their evil designs.

God is great. Igominy to the evil clique.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 September 1986

Further on Protest Cable to Mubarak

JN241344 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] In an extraordinary departure from Jordanian political norms, former Jordanian Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat and 12 former Jordanian ministers, as well as other Jordanian political figures, have sent a cable to President Husni Mubarak strongly condemning the Egyptian-Israeli summit and its results. The signatories to the cable expressed fears that U.S.-Israeli pressures might use the resources of Egypt and the Arab nation in peddling the plot of normalizing Arab-Israeli realtions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The memo denounced the issuance of a joint Egyptian-Israeli statement announcing the start of negotiations with Israel in 1987 without referring to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination or to the principle of withdrawal from occupied Arab territory. The cable contended that declaring 1987 as the year of negotiations is meant to bring further pressure on other Arab countries whose lands were occupied by force.

Finally, the cable states that the present U.S. Administration has ignored the Arab nation, disavowed Arab rights in every respect, and announced its complete bias toward Israel.

AL-DUSTUR Laments Cairo Envoy's Return to Israel

JN241146 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 24 Sep 86 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "An Extraordinary Ambassador"]

[Text] Yesterday was one of the saddest days of this era of the Arab nation's life. The unfamiliar scene that took place at the Israeli president's residence was more than regrettable and raises more than one question full of bitterrness and mixed with feelings of amazement and anger at the Egyptian ambassador presenting his credentials to the president of the Jewish state.

Perhaps the ones most grieved yesterday over the scene and words of the extraordinary ambassador presenting his credentials to Hayim Herzog were those who had counted, throughout the past few years, on Egypt's return to the Arab fold, who spared no effort to achieve this objective, and whoingored many facts, trends, and considerations for the sake of this exalted pan-Arab objective.

The truth is that these hopes did not spring from a vacuum throughout the past few years, nor were they within the framework of aspirations. The signs, developments, and approaches that permeatedEgyptian political life, on both the popular and official levels, urged us to remove our fears and put aside certain facts, especially since restoring Egypt to the pan-Arab fold meanstaking it away from the Camp David shackle and its political requirements. This was in itself a gain worthy of wagering, persistent action and surmounting obstacles.

However, suddenly, all those who aspired for a liberated Egypt found themselves captives to the fact that the intensified U.S. pressures on Cairo succeeded in paving the way for the Israeli prime minister to visit Alexandria and for the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv. Israel did not even do anything to concealthese pressures and exposed blackmail. However, Egypt has reaped only isolation and retreat, and we, who love a dear, strong, and lofty Egypt, have reaped pain, bitterness, and disappointment.

Prime Minister al-Rifa'i Visits France

For reportage on Prime Minister al-Rifa'i's visit to France, including his meetings with President Francois Mitterand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac,see the 23 September *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Israeli Planes Strike Sidon Area 25 Sep

NC250909 (Clandestine) Voice of The Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0902 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes raided Al-Ashrafiyah in the Al-Miyah Wa Miyah Hills and the outskirts of 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp at 1120 today. The Israeli aircraft fired three heavy rockets. The attacking planes, which are still flying over the south, have come under fire from the ground.

Raids Continue, Expanded

NC250906 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0851 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] We have just received a report that Israeli warplanes are still raiding Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camp and that the raids have expanded to include 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp and the Tanburit and Al-Qurayyah areas. Meanwhile, Israeli planes are flying over several areas in the south.

1 Killed, 3 Wounded

NC251145 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1136 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes attacked the Al-Ashrafiyah Hills in Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and the outskirts of 'Ayn al-Hulwah at 1115 today. Three aircraft carried out the raid, while three others provided cover. The attacking planes fired three heavy rockets, causing property damage and leaving one person dead and another three wounded.

Amal Issues Statement on Raids

NC251102 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1040 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The Fifth Branch of the Amal Movement's Military Bureau issued a statement today on the Israeli air raids against hills east of Sidon, inside the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps. Israeli aircraft strafed Tallat al-Ashrafiyah and 'Ayn al-Dulb. No immediate reports on casualties are available. Columns of fire and smoke are rising from the areas that were struck, and ambulances and fire engines are racing to the scene. The raid began at 1115 today and ended 10 minutes later, with the planes involved drawing heavy fire from antiaircraft guns.

Meanwhile, security sources have said that the Israeli jets were seen flying over the area 10 minutes after the strike, and that the explosions were heard throughout Sidon.

Identity of Kidnapped Frenchman Made Public

AU251000 Paris AFP in English 0930 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Lausanne, Switzerland, Sept 25 (AFP) — A Frenchman said to have been kidnapped in Beirut by the Organisation of Revolutionary Justice (ORJ), whose identity has been unclear, was named Thursday by a newspaper here as Marcel Michel Coudary-Ghassemi. The ORJ named him as Marcel Kaudri, claiming that he was a member of French "anti-terrorist services", but the embassy in Beirut had not heard of him.

The Lausanne daily *La Nouvelle Revue* said that Mr. Coudary-Ghassemi had lived in Lausanne up to 1981 with his Iranian wife and two children, Rene, 17 and Nicolae 16.

The photograph taken by the ORJ and published by the Beirut daily *Al-Nahar* on Wednesday had been shown on television here and recognised by a former neighbour.

La Nouvelle Revue said that Mr. Coudary-Ghassemi possessed double French and Lebanese nationality. It reported the neighbour as saying that he had left Switzerland after being involved in dubious business affairs. He used to organise a "Lebanese fortnight" every year in Lausanne's main shopping centre, the daily added.

The ORJ has also claimed responsibility for the kidnapping last March of a team of four French television journalists, two of whom were subsequently released.

Wanted by Syria

NC250724 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Special information received by Radio Free Lebanon indicates that kidnapped Frenchman Marcel Coudary is a French national of Syrian origin. He was a close friend of Kamal Junblatt. He is wanted by the Syrian authorities because of his opposition to the ruling Syrian Ba'th regime. He is charged with smuggling Syrian youths abroad to avoid conscription.

Coudary speaks Arab and also speaks French well. He makes frequent trips between Lebanon and France. He is in his fifties, and is married with two children in France.

In light of this information about Coudary, informed security sources believe that he could have been kidnapped by Syrian intelligence and that the statement issued by the Organization of Revolutionary Justice could be a mere diversionary tactic. The allegation that he was kidnapped in East Beirut is an attempt by Syria to absolve itself of terrorist operations and to defame the Christians in Lebanon.

French Foreign Ministry on Hostage

NC241456 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The French Foreign Ministry announced in Paris today that French citizen Marcel Coudary disappeared in Beirut last February and that nothing has been heard of him since then. The French Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the records of the French Embassy and consulates in Lebanon do not contain any name similar to that mentioned in the Organization of Revolutionary Justice statement announcing the kidnapping of a person called Marcel Kaudri.

Junblatt Reacts to Al-Jumayyil Speech

NC241357 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt has warned that the situation in South Lebanon will become disastrous. He said: If the stupid U.S. policy is paving the way for this calamity, then we hope that some senior officials in this state, who are celebrating the anniversary of their crowning amid ridiculous and pompous fanfare, will not be counting on another Israeli invasion or further U.S. terrorism. We hope that they will not force us again to accept unilateral agreements, such as the 17 May accord, which was detrimental for all Lebanese.

Walid Junblatt added: We are saying this so that these people will understand and absorb the lessons of the past. We hope that they will send the entire Army to the south to confront Israel. At least, for once in its history since independence, the Army would be taking a stand of real dignity and noble nationalism. This would be a change from having the Army dug in opposite the southern suburb and the mountain. If they go to the south, we will send our weapons and men with them to fight the enemy together.

Interviewed on 'Dialogue,' AUB

NC231646 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] In an interview published today, Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, said: I am willing to hold a dialogue with any party in East Beirut. However, past experience does not give grounds for too much hope in the outcome of such a dialogue. Our experiences with Samir Ja'ja' on the mountain, Al-Kharrub, Sidon, and southern Lebanon, and with Amin al-Jumayyil are examples of this. However, let us try again to reach a truce, since it is not possible to attain true peace in any country unless those responsible for political, economic, and other catastrophes are put on trial.

Junblatt, who was speaking to *L'Orient Le Jour*, added: If Walid Junblatt himself is responsible for any calamity, then let him be put on trial. However, no one in this country has been called to account. No one since independence, except for some poor wretches, has been put on trial for high treason, theft, murder, or anything else.

Junblatt was told: You bring out contradictory feelings in people. Some people hate you, others sympathize. You appear to be the most puzzling man to the public. Sometimes you give people hope. At other times you plunge them into utter despair. To this, Junblatt replied: That is not true. I have not changed my politics for years. If I am now saying that the time has come to end the war, this does not mean that I have altered my convictions about Christian extremism heading the regime. This extremism will lead Lebanon to the brink. There can be no peace with Samir Ja'ja' or Amin al-Jumayyil. Nevertheless, we are making a small attempt, because if we go on with our small wars, the consequences will be more tragic and catastrophic.

Junblatt was told: Leaving Ja'ja' and Al-Jumayyil aside, there are Lebanese who hope that this nightmare will end. Junblatt responded: In view of the economic circumstances, the Lebanese people want a way out at any price, particularly the gradually vanishing small bourgeoisie and the poor.

Junblatt was asked: Do you still believe in Lebanon? He replied: Which Lebanon? It is true that Lebanon is a strong country and that it is hard to swallow it up or to stash it away. However, it is a chaotic country, and its people are chaotic. Hence it will gradually drown. Junblatt added: The Lebanon that we want is not the one dreamed about by those who have a medieval mentality like Fu'ad Afram al-Bustani. We want a Lebanon that is both modern and has a history. I believe that we possess the capacity and intelligence to establish such a Lebanon if this intelligence is used positively. If all forces are unified, then we can create a very strong Lebanon. Instead of using our skills to fight each other, let us channel them into building a new country. Instead of naively sending Muslim and Christian youths to their death, let us propel them into creativity and constructive action. Despite all that has happened, we are still strong and we will remain strong. We have defeated the Israelis and the Americans to say the least.

Junblatt was asked: What is your dream of peace? He replied: I do not dream. Life has taught me to be very practical. We must negotiate on all levels about everything, and with great care in order to obtain the maximum guarantees. I do not dream of a golden peace in a golden cage. We must begin by building a balanced army, one that will be purged of treasonous and criminal elements. This is a basic factor of peace in my view. The rest is not important. Quarrelling over an additional seat in the Chamber of Deputies does not interest me at all.

Junblatt expressed resentment at actions against the American University of Beirut [AUB], saying: Some suspicious acts are being carried out against the AUB in order to strengthen its branch in East Beirut. They say that they do not have enough money, but at the same time they are strengthening the East Beirut branch and they pay exorbitant wages for this purpose.

Junblatt, Birri Discuss Situation in South

JN241238 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0950 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 Sep (WAKH) — Nabih Birri, Lebanese minister of state for the south and reconstruction, has ruled out the possibility of an Israeli large-scale incursion of some liberated Lebanese territories at present. On the other hand, Walid Junblatt, public works, transport and tourism minister, stressed that the situation in southern Lebanon augurs a catastrophe similar to the invasion which took place in 1982.

In a statement to the UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad* published today, Birri predicted that Israel will resort to limited and effective blows such as adopting a scorched earth policy in the south. He said that this will be followed by driving people to Beirut and creating humanitarian and social problems that could be hard to solve in addition to creating negative economic changes both now and in the future. Stressing that the situation

in southern Lebanon is very grave, Birri said that the plot mapped out against this region is ultimately aimed at Lebanon and the entire region. He said: The Israeli buildup along the border with Lebanon, the use of 155-mm guns to shell the liberated villages, detention campaigns, and the storming of occupied villages are designed to put Israel in direct control of the border strip. This will be followed by pressuring the UN Security Council to halt implementation of any resolution that demands Israel to withdraw from the south and by raising the morale of the militias of Antoine Lahd following their collapse.

Birri called for adherence to UNIFIL, which represents international legitimacy, and for defending these forces. Stressing that UN Resolution 425 is a gain for Lebanon, he pointed out that if this resolution had not existed since 1978 it would have been impossible to pass later because the United States would have vetoed it. In his statement to *Al-Ittihad*, Birri noted that the Amal Movement began to adopt measures to confront those who try to expel UNIFIL. He said that Amal is punishing those who attack these forces. It has arrested three persons and they will be put on trial.

Walid Junblatt said in his statement that he hoped President al-Jumayyil will not count anew on an Israeli invasion and will not involve Lebanon in unilateral deals like the 17 May agreement which had destructive consequences on all the Lebanese. Junblatt said that President al-Jumayyil must dispatch the Lebanese army to the south to confront Israel instead of aiming the army's guns at the [southern] suburb and the mountain. He said that all the militias will then be dispatched with their ammunition alongside this army to fight the Israeli enemy.

Birri, Al-Rasi on UN Security Council Resolution
NC241406 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, has expressed satisfaction with the UN Security Council resolution providing for the deployment of emergency UN forces in the south as far as the border. He also expressed approval at the international community's understanding of the situation in the south. [passage omitted]

Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi also commented today on the UN Security Council resolution pertaining to the situation in the south and the deployment of emergency UN forces. The resolution gives the UN secretary general 3 weeks to apply measures that will lead to the implementation of this resolution. Al-Rasi said: I fully approve the resolution itself. However, I believe that the period allowed is too short to achieve its implementation.

The interior minister added: As a government, we are prepared to supply whatever is required of us, provided it is within our resources to do so. All that remains is Israel's agreement to implement UN resolution 425 and its acceptance of measures proposed by the UN secretary general. We appreciate the responsible stand adopted by all the UN Security Council members. We excuse the U.S. representative for his stand and thank him for not resorting to the known veto. We hope that all members will continue to shoulder their responsibility in light of the grave situation existing in the south.

Karami Gives News Conference 24 Sep
NC241958 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 24 Sep 86

[News conference by Prime Minister Rashid Karami to unidentified correspondents at Government House in Beirut on 24 September — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Karami] The repeated attacks on our people and citizens in the South and the enemy's air strikes against several Lebanese areas are the result of the Israelis' arrogance and determination to subject Lebanon to their ambitions and will. [passage omitted]

There have been other developments. UNIFIL troops, particularly the French and Irish contingents, have become the targets of attacks. Major French cities, notably Paris, have recently been subjected to attacks which led to the death and injury of innocent French citizens.

France, which is a permanent member of the Security Council, has perhaps found that the continued Israeli occupation and the refusal to implement the Security Council's resolutions are directly responsible for the events involving UNIFIL and those taking place in France itself. [passage omitted]

We support France in its stand, stressing the objectives which we have always sought to pursue and attain. These are the implementation of the UN resolutions, particularly resolution 425, and the withdrawal of the Israeli enemy, which is occupying parts of our land in the South. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] In his speech yesterday, President al-Jumayyil said that he will accept all the conclusions reached at the government dialogue committee's meetings. Do you believe that this announcement will help the dialogue process?

[Karami] We will continue the sessions, so that we may arrive at agreement among ourselves, as a government of dialogue. Before these meetings began, I said that when we reach agreement, the cabinet will meet under the chairmanship of the president of the republic. We are anxious to arrive at a complete consensus on all issues. We will then refer this agreement, in the form of bills, to the Chamber of Deputies. We consider it impossible to go to B'abda and hold a cabinet meeting before we have come to an agreement by means of the dialogue process. Therefore, it is in the interests of all of us not to waste time on minor differences or on questions of terminology. It is in the interests of Lebanon that we reach a consensus quickly, so that we may consolidate security, establish a security and media truce, and restore the treasury's rights by implementing those measures decided upon at the first session. At that meeting, we agreed to return the legal ports to government control, and close the illegal ones. We have resolved to put this into effect.

We will continue the dialogue until we solve all existing problems and achieve reconciliation among the Lebanese. It is our will to respond to the aspirations and wishes of all the Lebanese. I hope that what his excellency the president said will facilitate the peace process and allow us to reach an agreement. We may then be able to go to B'abda and declare that the Lebanese crisis is over.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Karami] President Amin al-Jumayyil is undoubtedly exerting efforts to open the road to Damascus in order to meet with President al-Asad. This is a legitimate ambition, particularly in view of the president's objective to implement the reform program and to realize the intra-Lebanese accord. We seek to achieve the same goals through the government, which has been transformed into a dialogue committee. By facilitating the dialogue process, we believe that we might help the two presidents to reach an agreement. [passage omitted]

I do not believe that anyone asks that we abandon what has already been agreed. The matter is in the hands of the president of the republic. If we can reach an understanding through the dialogue process and reiterate our approval for what has already been agreed, then I would be very happy to see the road opened not only among the Lebanese, but between Lebanese and Syrians and between this group and all other Arabs. This is what we hope for and wish to achieve.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Karami] I hope that they [the ministers who will be going abroad for medical reasons] will return soon so that we can again meet at the racetrack. Through such meetings we hope to realize a cherished goal; namely, the implementation of the reform program and the economic solutions which we must inevitably find.

Soviet, PRC Ambassadors on Situation in South

NC241004 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] As part of the diplomatic activity concerning the situation in the South, Ambassador Samih al-Baba met today with Soviet Ambassador Kolotusha, who made the following statement afterward: Ambassador al-Baba presented the Lebanese Government's view on the situation in the South and the implementation of Resolution 425 and the other resolution adopted by the UN Security Council on UNIFIL. I will convey this position to the Soviet Government.

Ambassador al-Baba met earlier with the PRC ambassador in Beirut, who declared that his country will not change its stand, which calls for Israel's unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon.

'Precautionary' Measures Instituted Along Coast

NC241459 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] According to a source from the Regular Security Force, precautionary security measures have been taken along the coast. The source added that the force adopted these measures last night and they will remain in force until further notice. Army and Security Forces battalions were deployed to make observations and, if necessary, to confront any Israeli attack from the sea. The force has instituted patrols around the clock in order to prevent the appearance of gunmen. In this way it hopes to stop those who seek to fish in troubled waters from exploiting current conditions to open gaps in the West Beirut security plan.

Pro-Libyan Organization Sets Up Training Center

NC241405 [Clandestine] Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 24 Sep 8

[Text] According to reports from Al-Biqa', the pro-Libyan Revolutionary Vanguards Organization is setting up a training center near 'Anjar in cooperation with the Abu Nidal group. It has been reported that the organization is opening offices in the Al-Marj area in Western al-Biqa'.

Persons arriving from Al-Biqa' have reported that a state of maximum alert has been declared among Palestinian ranks in the northern area because of possible Israeli air raids.

Fadlallah Denies Connection With Hizballah

NC250920 [Clandestine] Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0845 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah has denied that he is the spiritual leader of Hizballah. He emphasized that he has nothing to do with this organization. In an interview with the Italian newspaper *Il Manifesto*, Fadlallah also denied any involvement in terrorism.

LE MONDE Interviews Al-Shar' on Terrorism

PM241524 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[Interview with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' by Francoise Chipaux in Damascus on 22 September]

[Text] Damascus — "We are deeply distressed by the attitude of certain sectors of the French media that are trying to establish a link between Syria and the attacks in Paris." Earnest and determined to be convincing on a subject clearly close to his heart, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' did not mince words in his response to the current "anti-Syrian campaign" that accuses Damascus of being behind the recent terrorist attacks in Paris. "It can only be explained," he told us right away on Monday 22 September, "by the desire of certain groups to destroy the trusting and friendly relations that exist between Paris and Damascus.

"For the first time," Mr al-Shar' said, "there is a kind of political consensus in Paris on maintaining the good relations that have been established with Syria following President Mitterrand's visit to Damascus in 1984." "Mr Chirac has encouraged and promoted these relations so that they would develop in an even more constructive and friendly direction," the Syrian minister went on, adding: "This bothers all those who would like to impart a negative image of the Arabs, and of Syria in particular, in the Israeli-Arab conflict."

Mr al-Shar' cited as evidence the fact that Syria's condemnations of terrorism do not receive the coverage that he believes they deserve, citing as an example the fact that Damascus' sharp condemnation of the murder of the French military attache in Beirut and of the operations against the UNIFIL "blue helmets" have not been given much coverage in France. "We are not accustomed," he told us, "to publishing communiques lightly. But we condemned that attack very sharply no more than an hour after we were notified of it. I believe we are the only country in the world to have published such a communique."

Stressing repeatedly that he did not want to say anything that could in any way upset Franco-Syrian relations, Mr al-Shar' implicitly criticized the action of the French police: "We do not want to lecture the French Government. We have no right to do so, but it is in its interests to analyze the situation and to succeed in identifying the real terrorists instead of believing theories and telephone calls claiming responsibility that could originate from anyone."

Damascus is clearly skeptical about the 'Abdallah connection, implying that the news conference given by Maurice and Robert 'Abdallah should be sufficient evidence to eliminate them from any direct involvement in the recent Paris attacks.

Pointing out that Syria has suffered "the criminal actions of terrorism" — recent attacks on buses have claimed 150 lives and over 150 other casualties — Mr al-Shar' told us: "Syria has specific knowledge of what terrorism is. When we were its victims, as France is now, we received calls claiming responsibility, but we did not take them seriously. We did not ask any country to publish communiques expressing condemnation. We strove to answer the only question that matters: Who stands to gain from committing such acts? The important thing is to discover the real terrorists, not to indulge in speculations."

Mr al-Shar' attributed the charges of terrorism so often leveled at Syria to his country's position in the Israeli-Arab conflict: "Despite all the Israeli and U.S. threats combined and the pressures exerted by certain Arab countries, Syria," he told us, "has always refused to make concessions over the Israeli-occupied territories and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. This stance is the cause of the hatred manifested by the U.S. Administration, Israel, and certain Western circles that lie within the Israeli-American sphere of influence.

"True, our stance is not backed by all Arab governments, but we are convinced that it is supported by the Arab masses, which is why we are obliged to say that the prime purpose of the media campaign against Syria is to blacken our image and to discredit us in the eyes of the Arab masses and the international public. The other object of this campaign," the Syrian minister continued, "is to confuse the legitimate resistance against the occupation with terrorism. The U.S. Administration and Israel are trying to force certain countries, especially France, to adopt a stance against the Lebanese national resistance and the Palestinian resistance. When charges are leveled at Syria — which supports those two movements — it is partly in order to tarnish their image worldwide."

Mr al-Shar' went on: "I wonder what Syria would stand to gain from maintaining links with international terrorism or supporting it. I find no arguments in support of this theory — on the contrary." Without saying so explicitly, Mr al-Shar' replied to the arguments of those who indict Damascus, implying that Syria has nothing to gain from committing such acts against France at a time when Paris' stance is very positive and better than before" — "not only in bilateral relations but also because France, like Syria and unlike Israel in both cases, is clearly in favor both of the deployment of UNIFIL along the Israeli-Lebanese border and of an international conference on the Near East. Both hawks and doves have criticized this stance in Israel," Mr al-Shar' said.

The Syrian foreign minister acknowledged that the recent attacks on French UNIFIL troops did not stem from Israel. But, he said, perhaps too confident about the future: "We are convinced that the Hizballah militants will alter their stance if UNIFIL is deployed along the border. They say now that UNIFIL in fact protects Israel's security against the Lebanese national resistance and that they are entitled to resist the occupation as far as the international border. Be that as it may, our position is clear: We are opposed to the attacks sponsored against UNIFIL and agree with the Perez de Cuellar report accusing Israel of being responsible for the tension in southern Lebanon.

"Again, therefore," Mr al-Shar' said, "I wonder who stands to gain from committing terrorist acts against UNIFIL and French civilians in Paris." "Syria," he continued, "is as committed to its antiterrorist struggle as it is to its support for the national resistance. This is why we do not want to be connected with terrorism and this is also why we have done our utmost to secure the hostages' release in Lebanon. Sometimes we have succeeded, and in other cases we have failed."

[Chipaux] What was the reason for the failures?

[Al-Shar'] The situation in Lebanon is confused and very complicated. It is not easy to achieve results when even in an organized country such as France you experience difficulties in finding the real terrorists. True, our president has said that Syria has influence, a presence, in Lebanon. But Syria does not govern Lebanon.

[Chipaux] Is it for the sake of its Iranian ally's proteges that Syria has been unable to do any more?

[Al-Shar'] We make no concessions on principles. There have been engagements between Syrian troops and groups supporting the kidnappers. But we reject the exploitation of the hostages affair in order to sabotage and destroy the friendly relations between Syria and Iran. [Al-Shar' ends]

Asked whether Iran is not acting against Syria in Lebanon, Mr al-Shar' confined himself to saying that it is Israel, by refusing to withdraw from Lebanon, and "its extremist agents, who demand the creation of a Christian state, that have created the extremists in the other camp." "At the same time," he said, "those who argue the need to use violence everywhere to force the Israelis to withdraw from Lebanese territory and those who demand the creation of an Islamic republic in southern Lebanon. These two factions are simply the result of the first two." Mr al-Shar' went on: "We are convinced that it is necessary to attack the root of the illness, not simply to list the symptoms. Therefore it is necessary to deal with the roots of terrorism, not just with its external manifestations."

Expressing his belief that terrorism could also be the result of small groups not always answerable to states, Mr al-Shar' returned to the charges leveled at his country in Paris, admitting that despite Syria's desire to maintain "solid relations with Paris, if the anti-Syrian campaign were to continue, it could affect relations between the two countries." "We are convinced," he told us, "that this campaign could not continue without the support of certain services within the French Government. If it continues we could conclude, despite the freedom of the press, that the French Government is allowing it to continue for its own reasons." "We ask," Mr al-Shar' concluded, "to be treated as required by French law in the case of defendants in common law: All suspects are presumed innocent. If any evidence exists then let it be presented to us. Otherwise, let these serious accusations cease."

Rif'at al-Asad Denounces Paris Bombings

NC250751 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] AFP has reported that Syrian Vice President Rif'at al-Asad has described the recent terrorist acts as blind acts of aggression which will only increase the isolation of their perpetrators. His spokesman, Khalil Ahmad, said that Rif'at al-Asad condemns all forms of terrorism against innocent people, regardless of who the perpetrators are or where the terrorist act occurs. In a statement delivered to AFP in Paris, the spokesman added that the Syrian vice president believes that the recent criminal acts in Paris serve only the enemies of humanity and civilization.

The spokesman noted that Rif'at al-Asad is currently in Spain. He has maintained an official residence in Europe for nearly 1 year for what his spokesman described as health reasons.

French Minister Makes Visit At Chirac's Request

LD241740 Paris Domestic Service in French
1700 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Minister of Cooperation Michel Aurillac went to Damascus, in Syria today at the request of Jacques Chirac. Mr Aurillac met with the Syrian vice president. Officially the talks were on bilateral Franco-Syrian matters and the situation in the Middle East, but it is certain that the problem of terrorism was the focus of the talks.

Today the Syrian foreign minister condemned the campaign which in his opinion is being waged against Syria by some elements of the French media which are trying to find a link between Syria and the attacks in Paris.

Mr Aurillac has already returned to Paris. He will see Jacques Chirac tomorrow to present to him the results of his mssion in Damascus.

Al-Asad Receives PFLP Delegation 24 Sep

JN241155 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received a PFLP leadership delegation led by PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash at 1130 today. The delegation included Abu 'Ali Mustafa, Abu Mahir al-Yamani [Ahmad al-Yamani], and Abu Ahmad [Fu'ad Muraghah]. The talks dealt with the situation in the region and the Palestinian situation in light of the imperialist-Israeli and treasonous Arab moves, and the need to confront them.

Messaadia Meets DFLP, PFLP Leaders

JN241412 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Yesterday evening and this morning Damascus witnessed a series of contacts on the current Arab situation, particularly the Palestinian question. Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, official in charge of the Algerian FLN Permanent Secretariat, arrived here yesterday and was received by President Hafiz al-Asad in the presence of Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

This morning, the Algerian official held three consecutive meetigns with Khaddam, DFLP leader Nayif Hawatimah, and PFLP leader Dr George Habash. Later it was announced that President Hafiz al-Asad received Dr Habash and some of his aides. A DFLP spokesman said Hawatimah praised the Algerian initiative to reunite the PLO within the framework of a unifying PNC session. The official Syrian report only stated that the talks dealt with the latest Arab developments and issues of common interest.

The PFLP said that talks between Habash and Messaadia focused on ways to overcome obstacles to reunifying the PLO and that Dr Habash stressed the importance of an Algerian role which would pressure 'Arafat's leadership into abrogating the Amman agreement as a prelude to holding a comprehensive dialogue and into abandoning its two-sided policy and its wagering on the U.S. solution.

On his part, Messaadia stressed Algeria will continue efforts to unify Palestinian ranks in the service of national objectives.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD241750 Algiers APS in Arabic
1542 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 24 September (APS) — Cherif Messaadia, member of the FLN Political Bureau and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee, left Damascus today at the end of his 2-day visit to Syria as envoy of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

During the visit, Messaadia delivered a message from President Bendjedid to President al-Asad dealing with the current situation in the Arab arena as well as with matters of common interest.

He also held two rounds of talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in the presence of the Algerian ambassador to Damascus which covered the general situation in the Arab east and the Maghreb, in addition to the fraternal relations between Syria and Algeria and the ways of bolstering and developing them for the good of the two fraternal peoples.

Messaadia received at his quarters in Damascus a delegation representing the PFLP led by its secretary general, George Habash. He also received Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the DFLP. Discussions during the two meetings covered the situation in the Palestinian arena.

People's Assembly Speaker Receives Polish Envoy

JN241637 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — People's Assembly speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received Polish Ambassador Ludwik Janczyszyn this morning. During the meeting, talks dealt with bilateral relations, particularly on the palriamentary level. They reviewed some current issues and positions on them.

The People's Assembly speaker praised the stands of Poland — both leadership and people — in supporting and backing just Arab causes. He stressed the importance of exchanging visits and expertise and coordinating stands on issues of common interest.

For his part, the Polish ambassador expressed happiness at the sentiments he felt in Syria — both country and leadership — toward his country. He affirmed the two countries' friendship is historical and is being continuously bolstered on the basis of the joint struggle waged by the two peoples against imperialism and Zionism. He also affirmed the inevitability of the Arab nation's victory in its just struggle against imperialism and fascist Zionism. He reiterated his country's support for and firm stand alongside the Liberation struggle waged by the Arabs and Syria in particular under President Hafiz al-Asad.

Commentary on New Security Council Resolution

JN241457 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Yesterday, the UN Security Council witnessed an important event in regard to Lebanon and the real U.S. stand toward the Arabs. The Security Council unanimously adopted a French draft resolution affirming Resolution 425, calling for the withdrawal of all forces to which the Lebanese Government objects on Lebanese territory, and urging the deployment of UNIFIL up to the international border. The only party which deviated from this consensus was the United States, whose representative Vernon Walters abstained from voting.

The new Security Council resolution is proof of Israel's isolation in the world and of the strength of world support for the Lebanese masses' struggle to liberate their territory from Israeli occupation. It is proof that Israeli rulers are rebelling against the UN resolutions and charter as well as international law and that they are resposible for the continued tension and serious situation in southern Lebanon, as well as for the effects resulting from this situation inside and outside.

Israel committed an aggression when it invaded Lebanon in 1982, encouraged by and in agreement with the United States. Israel has so far refused to implement UN resolutions calling for immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory. Throughout the invasion and afterward, Israel committed a series of war crimes against humanity and various terrorist acts against thousands of people. Israel also continued its occupation of parts of Lebanese territory directly or indirectly. It is also trying to annex Lebanese territory to Israeli hegemony. These acts undoubtedly provoke the Lebanese and urge them to resist the occupation with all available means and to pursue the occupiers everywhere.

Israel's rulers are responsible for the consequences of the continued Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory and for its rebellion against the international community. Those rulers are the seeds of terrorism, sources of violence, instigators of law- beaking, and the real practitioners of terrorism, violence, and law-breaking. The Security Council consensus on the resolution is a collective world condemnation of Israeli politicians and policy, great moral support for Lebanon and for all Lebanese who call for liberating Lebanese territory from Israeli occupation, and a world announcement that Israel is an outlaw and responsible for the situation in southern Lebanon and for all acts of violence in the region.

Through abstaining from voting, the United States has announced again it is fully responsible for Israel's crimes against Lebanon and the Arabs. This responsibility makes the United

States stand before international consensus defending aggression, occupation, and encroachment upon Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Through its complete bias toward Israeli aggression on all levels — this bias which is renewed on all occasions in a blatant and provocative way — the United States cancels the claims of Arabs who call for cooperation with the United States to achieve fair peace, curb the Israeli aggressors, and save Arab territory and rights. The United States also cancels its ability to play a positive role in peace efforts in the region. The United States is not qualified to be an honest mediator or a fair arbitrator. The United States is the main party to the aggressors and outlaws which are hostile to Arabs and the international community.

Papers Discuss Israeli Military Build-up

JN240845 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Zionist Aggression and the Arab Position", the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* says: The ferocious raids yesterday by the enemy planes targeted at the innocent people in the suburbs of Beirut, together with the ongoing Israeli massing of troops and military moves along the Lebanese border, indicate that the Zionist enemy in association with the United States, the Egyptian regime, and some NATO countries have completed the aggression plan which well-informed sources in Beirut referred to yesterday. These sources stressed that there is a large-scale Israeli military plan with some western capitals, particularly Washington and London, whose details are being studied . This view was reinforced by the arrival of a large number of journalists a few hours ago in Beirut to cover what might take place. Moreover, reports indicated recently that the enemy prime minister's talks with officials in Washington focused on reviewing what Israel intends to do. Some foreign papers reported that Tel Aviv and Washington agreed that the former will launch a direct military action which will have a number of goals.

Al-Ba'th continues: Those following the moves of the Camp David sides will clearly realize that something is being concocted for the region, and that what is being concocted is not, as Washington and Tel Aviv claim, an act of reprisal for the attack on the Jewish synagogue in Turkey or on the U.S. plane in Pakistan. In fact what is being planned is designed to effect changes in the region that serve the plans and goals of Israel and the Camp David sides in general. *Al-Ba'th* asks: What have the Arabs done to confront what the United States and Israel are preparing for? The paper answers: We, in Syria, will work hand in hand with those who are willing to counter the new aggression and plot despite the fact that what Israel is getting ready to perpetrate, with absolute U.S. backing, is aimed at all the Arabs.

Discussing the same issue, the newspaper *Al-Thawrah* says: Any Israeli aggression will not be in the interest of the Zionist enemy because the Lebanese people and their national resistance are determined to confront, thwart and foil any aggression. This is a fact which should be comprehended by the Zionist enemy leaders when they plan an aggression against Lebanon. They must learn from their previous experiences in this regard. In 1982 they launched a savage invasion against the Lebanese territories. They only reaped failure and disappointment as a result of this. Due to Syria's steadfastness and the blows of the Lebanese national resistance men, Israel was forced to withdraw its forces from most of the Lebanese territories leaving behind defeat and fiasco.

Meanwhile *Tishrin* says: Reports coming from southern Lebanon indicate that the Israeli enemy is massing huge forces in this region in preparation for a large-scale aggression. At the same time it is launching an unjust campaign against the United Nations and its forces simply because the UN secretary general demanded complete Israeli withdrawal from the Lebanese territories and the deployment of UN forces along the armistice lines as a solution to what is tkaing place in southern Lebanon in order to entrench stability and security in the region and to ensure the safety of the UN forces. Together with these Israeli moves some western information media, particularly in France, media which are well- known for their association with the Zionist movement, carried false reports accusing Syria of [being involved] in the terrorist and sabotage acts that are taking place in France.

IDF Reports Air Raid on Fatah Position Near Sidon

TA250950 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0937 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Here is the IDF spokesman's announcement on this morning's raid by Air Force planes on Lebanon. This morning Air Force planes attacked a terrorist position south of Sidon, Lebanon. All our planes returned safely. The pilots reported good hits at the target. Our military correspondent Gay Zohar reports that the position that was attacked belongs to the Fatah organization, the 'Arafat loyalists, and is located in the heart of a forest, far away from settlement sites. The targets attacked included several tents.

Reports reaching the newsroom from Lebanon say a great deal of damage was caused by the Air Force planes' attack. At this stage, it has not been reported whether there were casualties, but ambulances were called from Sidon to the site of the incident. It has also been reported that the terrorists fired anti-aircraft fire, SA-7 surface-to-air missiles, but the missiles went off course and did not hit the planes because of balloons the pilots scattered in the air. The reports also say the attack was carried out by three planes and another three provided them with cover.

Peres on UNIFIL Role, Air Strike on Al-Damur

TA241308 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1247 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says that the UNIFIL units cannot guarantee the safety of Lebanon, neither in Beirut nor in southern Lebanon. Mr Peres says that UNIFIL is not an answer to the security of Israel's northern settlements; if the forces necessary for this are found, Israel will leave southern Lebanon at once. Mr Peres added that Israel did not demand that UNIFIL forces evacuate the area where they are deployed, but this is no reason for these forces to try to move southward. Mr Peres has thus reacted to UN decision calling for Israel to withdraw from the security zone in southern Lebanon.

Referring to the Israeli Air Force attack in Al-Damur the prime minister said this was intended to prevent the entry of terrorists into Israel. Any time we have information about terror groups intending to infiltrate into Israel we will try to prevent this.

Our correspondent Ronen Gurevich reports that the prime minister made these remarks in a speech in Jerusalem this morning to the world congress of ORT — Organization for Rehabilitation through Training.

Summit Held To Save 'Dying Peace'

TA250626 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 25 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by Ernie Meyer]

[Excerpt] The Alexandria summit was a last minute effort to save a dying Egypt-Israel peace, Prime Minister Peres told the ORT [Organization for Rehabilitation through Training] convention in Jerusalem yesterday.

"I felt the peace was dying and my visit there was an opportunity to restore it, perhaps, at the last minute," Peres said, adding that his meeting with President Husni Mubarak had, perhaps, created a new atmosphere in Egypt-Israel relations.

Recalling his July visit to Morocco, Peres said that a new approach to the Israel-Arab conflict was needed — one that had not yet been rejected by either side. "Perhaps only direct negotiations can achieve that," he said.

Peres stressed that King Hassan of Morocco favoured such an approach, and that nothing in the various anti-Zionist Arab covenants forbade it.

The prime minister defended his policy of taking many small steps towards peace, rather than either one big one, or none at all. He said that he was willing to agree to a partial deal with some Arab countries, if he could not reach agreement with all of them.

After reviewing his successful visits to Cameroon, the U.S. and Canada, Peres said that his meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze "was a new experience for me. It had not been a simple exercise in discussion. I don't want to sound unduly optimistic. I'm not coming back with anything concrete in my pocket."

Peres added that Russia's ideology would not suffer if it responded to some of Israel's hopes. [passage omitted]

Summit Clears Way for Relations With PRC

TA250633 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 25 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by Benny Morris]

[Text] The Peres-Mubarak initiative to launch an international conference for Middle East peace has opened up a major channel to the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and China, sources in Jerusalem believe.

Until about half a year ago, Chinese policy hewed strictly to the proposition that political ties with Jerusalem would only be possible if Israel were to withdraw to the 1967 borders and a Palestinian state were to be established in the administered territories.

The sources said that Israel's defence relationship with China described in foreign news reports and the start of major civilian industrial and agricultural trade between the two countries during the past two or three years has never had any bearing on the establishment of political relations, and would not have any such bearing in the foreseeable future.

But the Israeli-Egyptian-Jordanian agreement to launch an international peace conference, the sources believe, has opened a route to diplomatic relations with China which would circumvent the original Chinese conditions.

The sources said yesterday that the Chinese must decide whether they want to join the regional peace process as part of the "international accompaniment" or to stay out. The sources felt certain that "the Chinese will join, whether or not the Soviets join, and they will certainly follow smartly behind the Soviets if the Soviets re-establish relations with Israel in order to join." The Chinese have shown "great interest" in the Middle East in the past year, said the sources.

The sources said that while the U.S. might not want the Soviets to resume a leading role in the Middle East, they knew that they could not keep the Soviets out of the international peace conference. But Washington would like to exact a price from the Soviets — in Afghanistan or Central America — in return for allowing it to enter the process, quite apart from the stated Israeli conditions for such entry: the reestablishment of relations and/or a change of policy on Soviet Jewish emigration.

The sources said that the momentum for an international conference had been generated by Israel and Egypt, and not by the U.S., and the Soviet's entry or exclusion would depend on the regional powers, and not on the U.S.

PRC To Purchase Agricultural Equipment

TA241527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The Chinese Institute for National Research will establish in Beijing a showroom for irrigation equipment from Israel. China will also buy a large amount of Israeli equipment and know-how. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik says that these are some of the deals already concluded at the Agritech agricultural fair in Tel Aviv. Agreements were signed with representatives of other countries which do not have diplomatic relations with Israel.

Shamir Comments On Need for Dialogue With USSR

TA242031 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1945 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent Yig'al Goren on 22 September, "before Shamir's departure to the United States"; place not given — videorecorded]

[Text] [Goren] Mr Shamir, to judge by the signals we have received from the Soviet Union over the last few months, would you say we are on the point of some kind of breakthrough in our relations with the Soviet Union?

[Shamir] It is hard to say, but I hope that there will indeed be a change in our relations with the Soviet Union. Israel's interests necessitate such a change, necessitate a dialogue and normal relations with this superpower. We need normal relations because of the situation in the Middle East and because of our special interest in the fate of the Jewish people in the Soviet Union. We have tried over the years to reach some sort of dialogue and normalization, but to date we have not succeeded. I hope that this time we will be successful.

[Goren] Mr Shamir, in less than 3 weeks you are to become Israel's next prime minister. The question is: How do you intend to advance relations with the Soviet Union in particular, and the Eastern bloc in general?

[Shamir] The only way is through contacts, talks, and negotiations — attempts to convince. I think there is some movement; there is greater interest on the part of the Soviet Union in relations with Israel.

[Goren] How would you explain this renewed interest by the Soviet Union in Israel, and perhaps in the entire region?

[Shamir] I think that to begin with there was no logic in the Soviet Union's negative attitude toward Israel, in the severing of diplomatic ties. Indeed, some people say that many among the Soviet leadership say it was a mistake to cut off relations with Israel, because Soviet interests require direct relations with Israel.

[Goren] You are known for your opposition to an international conference, as you put it, with or without the Soviets. But on the other hand you support the involvement of the Soviet Union in the political process in our region. In what shape and in what way?

[Shamir] I did not say that I support Soviet participation in the political process. I said that Israel's interests require normal relations with all the countries of the world, especially with one of the most powerful countries in the world, with which we have a special interest in maintaining relations because of Soviet Jewry. The issue of an international conference and the participation of the Soviet Union in the political process is a separate issue. I also oppose and have reservations about an international conference in which the Soviet Union will not participate.

[Goren] Finally, Mr Shamir, do you expect that as prime minister you will make an official visit to Moscow?

[Shamir] I really hope so. I would like Israel's blue and white flag to be hoisted in Moscow, and for Moscow's Jews to see it and be encouraged by it.

Shevardnadze Promises To Raise Immigration Issue

TA241129 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Prior to his departure from New York on his way back to Israel, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres presented the U.S. State Department with new formulas which could be an alternative to the Egyptian demand to include the issue of "self-determination" in the tripartite document of understanding. It has been learned that in the talks Prime Minister Peres and his political adviser, Dr Nimrod Novik, held with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and his aides, the Americans made it plain that the shuttle trips by special U.S. envoy Wat Cluverius between Jerusalem, Amman, and Cairo would have to suffice for the moment.

Two days ago Novik briefed State Department and National Security Council officials on Peres' meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. It was noted that in the meeting Peres had voiced a position on the question of an international conference that was identical to the one he had coordinated with Secretary of State George Shultz.

It has emerged that, to Peres' surprise, Shevardnadze was the one who took the initiative of raising the question of freedom of immigration. Contrary to the verbal exchanges that took place in Foreign Minister Yitzhac Shamir's last meetings with former Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Shevardnadze did not argue that there is no room for interference in the USSR'S domestic affairs and promised to relay Peres remarks to Moscow.

Contradictory Reports On Future Soviet Contacts

TA250910 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
25 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by Yosi Melman]

[Text] There are no operative chances of a continuation of the contacts between Israel and the Soviet Union. This has been learned from reports received in Jerusalem upon the return of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Israel after his meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at the UN in New York.

This contradicts previous reports that the way the contacts between the two countries would be conducted in the future had already been agreed upon at the meeting. According to the reports received in Jerusalem, it turns out that while it is true that the Soviet Union supports the idea put forward by Shim'on Peres, that an international conference on peace in the Middle East should be convened, it is demanding that the five superpowers that are to participate in the conference should have the right of veto over the deliberations, similar to the right they have in the UN Security Council.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres explained that Israel is indeed prepared for the participation of the five superpowers within the framework of an "international forum" to accompany the conference deliberations, but not to provide them with the right of veto over them. At the same time, political sources believe the Soviet Union and Israel will in the future find a way to continue the mutual dialogue. This will apparently be by using contacts between diplomats of both countries in Western Europe and the United States, as has been the case to date.

Rabin Briefs Knesset Committee on Security Strip

TA241552 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1348 GMT
24 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that the security strip gives Israel an essential depth and makes it difficult for those who want to infiltrate Israel. Rabin also said that the strip is an effective way to give the northern settlements reasonable security. The defense minister said that whoever proposes a different line is actually saying that the IDF must enter Lebanon with greater forces because the army of southern Lebanon does not suffice. This is reported by our correspondent in the Knesset Yinon Shenkar.

More on Rabin Comments

TA241609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Rabin said that a change in UNIFIL deployment in southern Lebanon will not solve the main problem facing this force: the attacks on it by Hizballah. Minister Rabin said this to our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz following his appearance before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. The defense minister told the committee that the security strip should not be broadened. Israel will continue to support the army of southern Lebanon, and in Rabin's opinion this support will not bring about a greater Syrian involvement.

Rabin on PLO Participation, Peace Conference

TA250535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Rabin says the PLO's readiness to participate in a preparatory committee for an international peace conference is no more than a publicity exercise. Rabin says the PLO is simply interested in trying to improve its status after recent setbacks. The defense minister was speaking to reporters after addressing the ORT [Organization for Rehabilitation through Training] conference in Jerusalem.

[Begin Rabin recording] I [have] no doubt they'll try their best to use public relations to improve their situation. Now, what they are proposing in accordance to the press release that I read, that you referred to, is not anything that can really bring about meaningful peace talks. What they have in mind is that the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, to be more specific, the United States and the Soviet Union, from their point of view, might be in a different order, the Soviet Union and the United States, will have a preparatory meeting which the essence of it will be imposition of a solution. We will not assist, in any way, in any format, any form, that will relieve the parties to the conflict, the Arab countries and Israel, to solve their problem on a bilateral basis, when they, we, and any given Arab country neighboring Israel, first and foremost, will be able to talk directly with the purpose to achieve peace between ourselves. [end recording]

Shamir Offers European Countries Antiterrorism Aid

TA241719 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has offered European countries cooperation and assistance in the sphere of antiterrorist activity. In a meeting in New York with the Italian foreign minister, Mr Shamir stated that Israel will be prepared to place its experience in the realm of antiterrorist activity at the disposal of the Italian police and

security forces. Mr Shamir also held meetings in New York with the foreign ministers of Ireland and Finland. He explained to them that Israel would not permit UNIFIL to deploy inside the security strip, even if this refusal leads to the disbandment of the force. Mr Shamir is participating in the annual session of the UN General Assembly.

Jordan Reportedly Sending Signals to Shamir
TA241357 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 24 Sep 86 pp 6, 12

[Commentary by Pinhas 'Inbari: "Husayn Is Sending Signals To... Shamir"]

[Text] On the face of it, Israel would seem to have good reason to be pleased with the new Jordanian policy in the territories. The steps Jordan has been taking can certainly be regarded as positive. After many years of merely observing the scene and "leaving" the territories in the hands of the PLO, Jordan is trying to demonstrate its presence by strengthening the moderates and fighting the influence of the "extremists."

The opening of the first Arab bank in the territories after long years of futile negotiations is an important success that reflects increasing understanding between Israel and Jordan and constitutes a positive step toward strengthening the Palestinian identity of the territories. Health Minister Mordekhay Gur can also be pleased with the fact that during a tour in Ramallah he was escorted by senior Jordanian officials in the territories, headed by Dr Yasir 'Ubayd, the director of the Jerusalem District (which includes Ramallah), who is considered the most senior official in charge of health matters.

Moreover, almost from the beginning of the occupation in 1967 Israel had been trying to hold training courses for Arab doctors in Israeli hospitals, but Jordan had firmly objected. The same Dr 'Ubayd who recently attended the opening ceremony of a training course for doctors at Beilinson Hospital was responsible for thwarting Israel's attempts to persuade doctors in the West Bank to train in Israel. Some doctors disobeyed Jordan's orders and trained in Israel, but they did so very quietly and away from the limelight that is now illuminating Jordanian-Israeli cooperation so brightly. Not only does Jordan now agree to have doctors in the West Bank train in Israel, but it also agrees to have doctors from Tel Hashomer Hospital openly instruct doctors of a new heart surgery ward at Ramallah Hospital.

Why did Jordan not allow doctors to train in Israel in the past and why is it allowing it now? The answer to this question gives us an inkling about the real considerations of the Jordanian Government, which explain its overall policy. The Labor Party may not like this because Husayn's policy is actually signalling to... Shamir!!

Jordan had for years refrained from recognizing the legitimacy of Israel's rule in the territories even if this came at the expense of its own status in the territories. For example, it initially boycotted the clerks working for the Military Government and later for the Civilian Administration, because they had been appointed by Israel.

The "double pay" arrangement according to which Jordan continued to pay the salaries of its old civil servants, in addition to the salary they received from Israel, was in line with this principle. Jordan "ignored" the Israeli presence in the territories and paid its workers as if Israel did not exist. On the other hand, those workers who had been hired by Israel did not receive another salary because the Jordanian Government refused to recognize the legitimacy of the "Israeli" appointments. Only now, 19 years later, are those clerks entitled to salaries from the Jordanian Government. Obviously, the belated arrangement does not work to Jordan's benefit.

The arrangement regarding the operation of a branch of the Cairo-Amman Bank in Nabulus further illuminates the nature of the relations emerging between Jordan and Israel. The main obstacle in reaching an agreement on this point had been the question of who would supervise the Arab bank. Naturally, Israel thought that because it controls the territories and it is responsible for the economy there the Bank of Israel should oversee its operations. Jordan objected because supervision by the Bank of Israel would legitimize the Israeli presence in the territories.

Jordan is now prepared to accept this and that is why it abandoned the rigid stance it has maintained for many years. The main political significance lies in the nature of the arrangement. Israel and Jordan agreed on joint supervision: The Bank of Israel, through the Civilian Administration in Bet El, will oversee all the bank's activities but, in fact, Jordan will be responsible for the dinars deposited in the central bank in Amman while Israel will be responsible for the shekels deposited in the Bank of Israel's coffers in Jerusalem.

Translated into political terms, the meaning of this arrangement is that Israel and Jordan agreed to joint rule, or condominium, in the territories. However, Jordan has gone even farther. An analysis of its behind-the-scenes contacts in connection with the appointment of new Arab mayors shows that it is also prepared to recognize existing settlements! The main problem in Hebron was the establishment of a new settlement in the wholesale market and the suit filed by the Arab bus company against the IDF in the wake of the expropriation of the old bus station for "military needs." Jordan was very eager to conclude negotiations over the installation of a new municipal council headed by Muhammad Rashid al-Ja'bari, the head of the local education department, as soon as possible. Tayasir Halawa, a special envoy on behalf of the minister in charge of the occupied territories, arrived in the West Bank to push matters, but to no avail. In the end, Al-Ja'bari rejected Jordan's proposal. Why?

Al-Ja'bari himself refuses to elaborate on the matter, but it appears that the main obstacle was his objection to providing municipal services to settlers in Hebron and, particularly, to supplying water and electricity to the Avraham Avinu Synagogue, which is being built on the site of the wholesale market, because this represents a new settlement site in Hebron. He also refused to appear in court to fight the decision to expropriate the site of the old bus station nearby.

However, it seems that the dispute on the settlements is only the wrapping that covers complex conflicting interests that keep the Al- Ja'bari family from accepting the mayoralty. These interests cast a light on the reasons behind Jordan's difficulties in appointing mayors to its liking: During the lengthy Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, prominent circles within the Al-Ja'bari family established close relations with PLO supporters in the territories.

Take for example the University of Hebron, whose administration operates in harmony and profound understanding with pro-PLO circles. It was clear to the Al-Ja'bari family that in view of the fact that the Jordanian Government had openly supported the appointments — and it may have done wrong — that aroused Abu Jihad's objection, the pro-PLO students would make their lives miserable. In addition, an "anonymous" settler phoned Muhammad Rashid al-Ja'bari in the middle of the night to wish him good luck. "If you do not drop the matter of the appointment, your wife will become a widow," the mysterious caller told him. So, it turns out that the Jewish underground is still alive and kicking!

Al-Ja'bari felt ill at ease when he left for Jordan about 2 weeks ago, but he was surprised when he found out that the 3 million dinars due to Hebron municipality, funds that had been frozen in Amman when Israel appointed Zamir Shemesh as mayor, would not be put at his disposal. Despite Jordan's promises to hand over "generous" funds, the real financial situation is rather difficult. However, what is relevant to our case is the fact that Jordan did not approve of the dispute between Al-Ja'bari and the Civilian Administration on the issue of the settlements. After Muhammad Al- Ja'bari quit the race, Jordan appealed to another member of his family, making it clear to him that he should not create any problems regarding the settlements.

Translated into political terms, these negotiations show that Jordan has no problem with the settlements — and this is certainly a turning point. For example, the East Jerusalem Electricity Corporation had been ill-treated by Jordan because, among other things, it agreed to supply power to the settlements. The real signal is directed at the Likud rather than the Alignment. The willingness to recognize Israel's legitimacy in the territories is meant to lead to cooperation with Israel after the rotation of the premiership, and may stem from Jordan's assessment that the Likud will be in power for many years yet.

From this assessment we can glean the reason that Egypt and Jordan cannot agree about the political process: Egypt wants a comprehensive arrangement that includes a full withdrawal. An understanding between Jordan and the Likud according to which Jordan would recognize the legitimacy of Israel's rule in the territories, including the settlements, while the Likud would in exchange drop the demand to remove the Hashemite crown from the East Bank, contradicts Egypt's policy because it threatens to leave Egypt in the lurch with the Camp David accords for many years to come.

Therefore, when Mubarak and Husayn met in Amman on the eve of the Alexandria summit, one of the main topics was Egypt's reservations about Jordan's policy in the West Bank. However, these reservations were raised in vain. Jordan cannot follow in Egypt's footsteps and embrace comprehensive arrangements because it does not believe Shim'on Peres is capable of reaching them, and it prefers tacit understandings with the Likud.

The upcoming rotation has Jordan worried. It does not want to get caught in the hostile grip of the Likud on the one hand and Syria on the other. However, that is exactly what could happen if Jordan gets dragged after Peres and Mubarak and infuriates Syria and the Likud. Peres has "persuaded" Jordan that he does not intend to fight over his positions with the Likud. This would put Jordan in a difficult situation: There would be no comprehensive peace; in Jerusalem, the Likud would "settle accounts with it"; and it would have Syria to deal with in the north.

However, there is another good reason that Jordan will favor the Likud in the near future. One of the reasons Jordan cannot embrace the Egyptian stance on the peace process at the moment is that, because it does not believe Israel's peace initiative is serious, it cannot give up its friendship with Syria.

Friendship with Syria means a struggle with the PLO. Jordan can fight the PLO if it is not headed in the direction of a comprehensive peace and does not need the PLO'S political backing for the political process. In exchange for according legitimacy to the Israeli presence in the territories and to the settlements, Jordan would demand cooperation in undermining the PLO's status in the territories. Obviously the Likud would be happy to pay such a price. In contrast the Labor Party would be plagued with doubts if Jordan asked it deal more firmly with the PLO supporters.

This is the backdrop against which one should see Jordan's objection to the preparatory committee proposed by Peres and Mubarak. Such a committee would not have a seat reserved for Syria, which would not take part in such a forum even if it were asked. Jordan is not troubled by the PLO'S position, but it does not want to favor Egypt over Syria in a political process it regards as a dangerous adventure. It seems, then, that in trying to prove his credibility to Shamir, Peres has lost his credibility with Husayn. He may yet find out that his satisfaction with Husayn's policy in the territories may have been premature.

Levi Sees Connection Between UNIFIL, Paris Attacks

TA241726 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The chief of staff has said that he believes the attacks on the French UNIFIL soldiers and the terrorist acts in France are connected. Lieutenant General Moshe Levi believes that they are all part of an anti-France campaign being coordinated by a body outside Lebanon, probably Iran. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that according to the chief of staff, UNIFIL has many shortcomings: It is not authorized to detain people or to foil attacks, so even if the UN force takes up positions close to Israel's northern border, the attacks against it will not stop. Gen Levi emphasized that the attacks against the army of southern Lebanon, staged by large Hizballah forces, constitute a new tactic. He added that there is no reason to change the security concept based on the security strip, although at times it

is necessary to take certain steps to make sure that it continues to function properly.

Denies 'Massive Troop Buildup' in North
TA250619 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 25 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by Hirsh Goodman]

[Excerpts] "Israel will not change its basic policies in the security zone and will use minimal military means to maintain security there," Chief of General Staff Rav-aluf [Lieutenant General] Moshe Levi said yesterday.

Meeting with military correspondents before the New Year, Levi said that Israeli reinforcements sent to southern Lebanon and deployed along the northern border during the recent crisis had been "small," and nothing like the massive troop buildup reported in the press.

"We may change our tactics in southern Lebanon when posed with a new operational challenge, but we will not change our basic strategy there," Levi said. This strategy is based on a south Lebanese security zone controlled by the South Lebanese Army with minimal Israeli support. [passage omitted]

In summing up, Levi said that the General Staff was currently assessing the military needs for 1987, and that it was "clear" to him that the defence budget "would have to be increased between NIS 150 and NIS 200 million. "This was imperative, he said, if "some of the errors, like the drastic cut in pilot training hours and military training made in 1986, are to be corrected."

Iran Seeks To Set Up Islamic Republic in S. Lebanon
TA241031 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent 'Oded Zaray]

[Text] Our correspondent reports that the Iranian leadership has decided to take action to establish an "Islamic republic" similar to Khomeyni's in southern Lebanon. Arab sources here [not further specified] said last night that the Iranian plan had been formulated in a meeting of the Ayatollah's council in the city of Qom and that the contents of the meeting had been relayed this week by high-ranking Lebanese officials to French Government officials in Paris.

In keeping with the Iranian plan, a general mobilization of Hizballah men and their collaborators among some of the PLO factions in Lebanon has been under way over the last 2 weeks. Several instructors of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards have moved from the Ba'labakk region to southern Lebanon in the last few days. They have been training and activating Hizballah squads, particularly in the Shi'ite villages in the central sector, north of the security zone, and in the vicinity of Sidon. It has also been reported that some 350 Hizballah fighters in the Al-Biqa' area and the southern suburbs of Beirut as well as Iranian Revolutionary Guards recruits who had spent a long time in Ba'labakk, in the eastern sector of Al-Biqa', had moved to the south over the last few days.

The Iranian leadership concluded in its meeting in Qom that, under the present circumstances, southern Lebanon is the only area to which it can "export the Khomeyni revolution." According to the sources, the Iranian plan calls for ceaseless action aimed at ousting all UNIFIL troops.

Kidnapped Soldiers Still in Beirut Area
TA241055 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 24 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Avi Bnayahu]

[Text] "The two IDF soldiers, Yosef Pink and Rahamim Alshekh, who were kidnapped by Hizballah 8 months ago in the course of an incident in southern Lebanon are still in the Beirut area," Major General Matan Vilna'i, the head of the IDF Manpower Branch, stated yesterday in an interview with *'Al Hamishmar*. Maj Gen Vilna'i made this assessment on the basis of intelligence reports obtained by the defense establishment. This statement contradicts a report published by foreign sources in Lebanon alleging that the Syrian forces in Lebanon had managed to release the kidnapped IDF soldiers and hand them over to Al-Qadhdhafi in Libya so that he could use them as hostages to counter U.S. demands.

Maj Gen Vilna'i disclosed that a "tip" with more conclusive information about the whereabouts of the two soldiers had been received a few weeks ago. This led to some optimism but it did not pan out.

Maj Gen Vilna'i added that there is no news about the four soldiers missing since the battle at Al-Sultan Ya'qub and that it is hard to be optimistic on this subject.

MK Delivers Peres Message to Hassan II
TA250537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres message to Morocco's King Hassan has been delivered by Knesset Member Refa'el Edri, currently in Morocco for the International Union of Moroccan Jewish Communities.According to the Voice of Israel's Paris correspondent, Edri met with King Hassan in private for 50 minutes. Edri told the Voice of Israel that his meeting was very positive.

Talk on International Conference 'Propaganda Game'
TA241606 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 20 Sep 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Propaganda Game and the Political Deadlock"]

[Text] No one except Israel is convinced that an opportunity exists for holding an international conference, at least at the current stage, to resolve the Middle East crisis. Israel acted through the statements of its prime minister, Shim'on Peres, to consolidate this conviction on the one hand, and then worked to torpedo this same conviction on the other, through the remarks of Peres himself.

Why did Peres do this? Apparently he wanted to achieve a series of propaganda "victories" in his own special way. When he met with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak last week in Alexandria, Peres strengthened in Egypt the conviction or possibility of convening an international conference in one shape or another. Egypt, on its part, seized this possibility and publicized it everywhere, as if it were an exclusive Egyptian achievement. When Peres flew to Washington he withdrew this alleged achievement from Egypt's hands and denied, during a new series of ringing propaganda declarations, any possibility of convening any sort of international conference.

Once again, why did Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres do this? Perhaps the direct reason was his insistence on remaining at the top of the world propaganda movement, particularly as he is on the verge of leaving the Israeli premiership on the 14th of next month, when the lights will dim on him and his remarks will lose their present impact.

Another reason, perhaps, is related to the rotation agreement that is currently imposing its "conditions" on Peres' temperament.

Nevertheless, the main reason for this entire propaganda game, that is, the talk at the present stage and in the current international situation about an international conference, whether by its supporters or opponents, aims to conceal the current political deadlock and the perils of this deadlock at the same time.

Palestinian Figures Condemn Terrorist Acts in France

TA241330 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
20 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Jerusalem — A number of Palestinian figures have issued a statement condemning the acts of violence and terrorism being perpetrated against innocent civilians in France. Following is the text of the statement:

We, the undersigned, members of the Palestinian Arab nation inside the territories, having been shaken by the painful reports from France on the continuation of terrorist attacks and the continued murder of innocent victims from the civilian population, hereby declare our strong condemnation and denunciation of these terrorist acts, as well as those responsible for them.

(Signed) Zuhayr al-Ris, Raymonda al-Tawil, Mustafa al-Natshah, Fayiz Abu Rahmah, Hanna Sinyurah.

AL-FAJR Affirms PLO-France Ties

TA241855 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
21 Sep 86 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "French-Palestinian Relations Against Terrorism"]

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf [Abu Iyad] stressed last April during his meeting in Paris with Robert Pandruad, minister delegate to the French Interior Ministry, that although France and the PLO are not linked by an official agreement on security, there is continued cooperation and contact between them in this respect.

At that time this emphasis was made to face any doubt regarding the position of the PLO, which is acting against terrorism and coordinating some of its activities with a number of European countries, including France, in this international confrontation.

Today, when Paris is exposed to numerous terrorist attacks that shed the blood of innocent, defenseless people and harm the Arab reputation, in particular the Palestinian reputation, the aforementioned Palestinian emphasis takes on renewed significance and exposes all those who are planning to strike at Palestinian-French relations.

If the PLO through many of its officials, has condemned and denounced these terrorist attacks, which naturally serve no one except the foes of the Palestinian cause and all Arab causes, Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, disregarded this completely by accusing some "Fatah" members and agents of the Israeli "Mossad" of assassinating the French military attache in East Beirut recently.

Syrian intelligence' resentment of the PLO, specifically "Fatah," is behind this malicious Syrian statement. Despite the fact that in itself, this statement does not have the slightest negative effect on the French-Palestinian relationship, it exposes in turn the extent to which some official Syrian organizations will resort to strike at the PLO and harm it on every level.

Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] once again condemned the crime of the French military attache's murder, and at the same time condemned the statements of the Syrian official, in affirmation of that old "cooperation" between the PLO and France.

If we do not dare here to accuse anyone of perpetrating these terrorist operations against French citizens, since ultimately France is able to identify and apprehend the terrorists, we in turn declare frankly our opposition to all forms of terrorism currently taking place in France against innocent civilians, and hope that French-Palestinian relations will continue, constructively and actively, as both parties work together toward achieving peace in the Middle East and everywhere.

LIBYA

Tripoli Calls Mediation With U.S. 'Out of Question'

LD241714 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 24 Sep 86

["Tripoli: Strange Report From Khartoum" (by Dejan Lukic) — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Sept. 24 (TANJUG) — An agency report from Khartoum, that the U.S. ambassador to Sudan has welcomed the possibility of Sudanese mediation between Libya and his country, has prompted Tripoli to reply at once tht all mediation between the two countries is out of the question as long as Ronald Reagan is at the head of the U.S. administration.

However, rumours about contacts between Libyans and Americans are circulating in Tripoli although no one can say where and at what level.

The report from Khartoum is based on a statement by Idris Alban, the vice-president of the Supreme Council of the Sudanese State Presidency.

Alban allegedly said that the U.S. ambassador in Khartoum, Norman Anderson, welcomed "any mediatory initiative to reduce tension with Al-Qadhdhafi".

Alban, Al-Qadhdhafi's close friend, was among the Sudanese officials who conducted long talks with Al-Qadhdhafi during the Libyan leader's visit to Khartoum.

Besides Syria and Algeria, Sudan is Libya's closest ally at the moment.

But unlike the first two countries, Sudan is in a position to undertake a possible mediatory mission because it maintains "fraternal relations" with Libya and has not cut off all links with Washington, established during the rule of overthrown Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri.

Given the present state of Libyan-U.S. relations, the logical thing would be to discard the report. But in these parts, nothing is less reliable than a public statement and nothing (?as) inconstant as an vehement denial.

JANA: U.S. Takes Measures Against Fiat

LD241607 Tripoli JANA in English 1447 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Rome, Muharam 20, Al-Fatih 24, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The West German news agency revealed that the administration of child killer Reagan began exerting economic terrorism on a number of Italian companies and institutions.

The agency said the U.S. administration took measures against the Italian company Fiat preventing it from participation in research programmes with some American international companies.

JANA Assails U.S. Aid to Chad's Habre

LD241316 Tripoli JANA in English 1016 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] [place and date indistinct] *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The administration of the mad dog of Israel - Reagan - has decided to extend an urgent aid to the puppet regime of Chad worth 7 million dollars.

The French news agency on reporting the news yesterday said that this support for renegade Habre came after the signing of an agreement between the foreign minister of the renegade clique in Chad and the U.S. ambassador to Ndjamena.

Since 1983, the U.S. Administration has offered the clique of renegade Habre $143.6 million to use in suppressing the Chadian people.

Oil Official Stresses Commitment to OPEC Quota

LD241749 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1030 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Sep (JANA) — The brother secretary of the General People's Committee of Planning responsible for oil stressed, in a statement to JANA, that the Great Jamahiriyah is one of the principal countries which called for the reduction of oil production at the last OPEC meeting and adherence to the stipulations of the reduction.

The brother secretary of the General People's Committee of Planning said that the Great Jamahiriyah declares again its commitment and adherence to its quota allocated at the last OPEC meeting, and we have stressed this to the current chairman of the organization, who is supervising the implementation of the commitment.

Anti-Imperialist Group Issues Statement

LD241403 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Sep (JANA) — The Political Secretariat of the International Center for Combating Imperialism, Zionism, Racism, Reaction, and Fascism yesterday concluded its second meeting which was held in Tripoli from 22-23 September.

After discussing the international situation and its development in all regions of the world, particularly in the Arab homeland, Africa, the Caribbean region, South America, the Mediterranean basin, and the Indian Ocean, the Political Secretariat issued a statement in which it made clear the intensity and vileness of the ferocious imperialist onslaught on all revolutionary forces and organizations, on national liberation movements, and on progressive countries.

In its statement the Political Secretariat stresses that imperialism has adopted numerous violent methods of operation including economic siege, a policy of starvation, economic domination ovrn peoples, the plundering of their wealth by multinational corporations and imperialist financial institutes and the resultant debt burden on all small peoples, media campaigns and psychological warfare focused on liberation movements and progressive countries aimed at distorting their struggle and branding them as

terrorists, and the ferocious military attacks aimed at the forward positions of revolution in the world, such as the barbarous imperialist attack on the Great Jamahiriyah and its revolutionary leadership, the invasion of Grenada, and attempts to hit Syria, Lebanon, the Palestinian revolution, the Iranian revolution, and the Cuban revolution.

The Political Secretariat also states that the imperialist attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of some peoples -- such as Nicaragua, Cyprus, Angola, the African Frontline States, El Salvador, Chile -- and all the wicked methods adopted by the international forces of evil, including the establishment of military bases in the region, stress the principled enmity between imperialism as an exploiting and colonialist bastion hostile to freedom on the one hand, and the peoples and their liberation forces aspiring to affirm their freedom and their final self-liberation on the other. This stresses the existence of only two blocs in the world. These are "the bloc of liberation, goodness, and peace, and the bloc of imperialism, evil, and exploitation."

The statement adds that the Political Secretariat of the International Center for Combating Imperialism, Zionism, Racism, Reaction, and Fascism, reemphasizes with all its strength the following matters:

1. The legitimacy of the principle of collective struggle as a method of self-defense and action in order to find means of implementation. Stemming from the conviction of its members that international imperialism and its backers aspire to isolate the liberation movements in the world and strike against its members and organizations one by one, the situation requires a collective confrontation against imperialism in order to defeat it and its plans;

2. The Political Secretariat salutes all the progressive forces and liberation movements which adopted practical positions after the U.S. aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah in order to express their support for the steadfastness of the Libyan Arab people, and their standing by its side against the U.S. aggression;

3. The extremely urgent need to coordinate quickly between the members of the international center in exchanging information and experiences so that all members will be fully aware of what is happening in other arenas and regions and a speedy response will be made to any aggression by imperialism against any part of the world;

4. To adopt the principle of armed struggle as one of the decisive means in the confrontation against world imperialism and spread this principle for the defense of freedom to all parts of the world;

5. To be fully committed to actual and effective solidarity among the members of the international center and speed up the assistance extended to any people striving for liberation and freedom who are encountering any imperialist, racist, and reactionary aggression;

7. To work tirelessly to resist the recent imperialist-Zionist attack on Africa which aims to gain new footholds in this continent and exerts various types of pressure, with the help of lackey regimes, to force the African states to restore their relations with the Zionist entity;

8. The Political Secretariat of the International Center, while noting the danger of the imperialist and racist attack on southern Africa and in view of the fighting role being played by the liberation movements in the southern part of the continent to put an end to the racist regime which is considered to be one of the tools of world imperialism to obliterate the freedom of the peoples of this region, the Secretariat proudly salutes the call of the Great Jamahiriyah to convene a conference of the progressive and revolutionary forces in Africa in order to confront the imperialist-racist attack on this region — a call which has come in response to the decisions of the second conference of the international center. The Secretariat reaffirms its absolute support for this conference, its participation in the work of this conference, and its approval of any proposals suggested by this conference so that the year 1986 will be the beginning of the end of this rotten regime.

Conference of Revolutionaries Set for 25 Sep

LD241941 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The African revolutionary and progressive forces conference will be held on Thursday, 25 September, in Tripoli with the participation of the delegations that represent the revolutionary and progressive movements throughout Africa. This conference will implementation the resolutions of the second general conference of the International Center for Combating Imperialism, Zionism, Racism, Reaction, and Fascism.

Malawian Delegation Arrives

LD241942 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Sep (JANA) — The Malawian Liberation Movement "Lesoma" [as received] delegation arrived yesterday evening in Tripoli to take part in the African revolutionary forces conference scheduled to be held in the Great Jamahiriyah within the next few days.

Black Consciousness Movement Leader Arrives

LD241943 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Sep (JANA) — Mr Mosiboudi Mandjena, leader of the Black Consciousness Movement for the Liberation of Azania — South Africa, arrived yesterday evening in Tripoli to participate in the work of the African revolutionary forces conference.

In a statement to JANA, Mr Mandjena stressed the depth of the fraternal relations between the Black Consciousness Movement and the people of the Jamahiriyah and its leadership, lauding the continuous support offered by the people of the Great Jamahiriyah to liberation movements throughout the world.

In his statement, Mr Mandjena alluded to the barbaric U.S.-Atlantic aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah

— an aggression that failed. He said that the causes for the U.S. aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah are clear: The Great Jamahiriyah stands up to U.S. imperialism through its support to the liberation movements of the world and its support for the progressive anticolonialist forces, as well as her stand against the imperialist schemes that aim at controlling the peoples of the world.

MOROCCO

Hassan II Praises Jewish Community's 'Positive Role'

LD250550 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II received ICO Secretary General Sharaf al-Din Pirzada this evening at the Royal Palace in Rabat. Participating in the discussion were his majesty's advisers, Messrs Ahmed Reda Guedira, Ahmed Bensouda, and Mohamed Awad.

Afterwards, His Majesty King Hassan II received members of the International Union of Moroccan Jewish Communities.

The union's chairman, David Ammar, delivered a speech before his majesty in which he conveyed the support of the union's members for all of his majesty's blessed steps, and their loyalty to the 'Alawi throne.

His majesty delivered a speech in which he praised the positive role played by the Jewish communities in Morocco in the past.

The meeting was attended by the Interior and Information Minister, Driss Basri and his majesty's advisers, Messrs Ahmed Reda Guedira, Ahmed Bensouda, and Mohamed Awad.

UAE President Arrives in Rabat on Private Visit

NC231805 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, the president of the state, arrived in Rabat this evening from Istanbul to begin a private visit to the fraternal Moroccan Kingdom.

SUDAN

Energy Minister Comments on Relations With Iran

LD242335 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 24 (SUNA) — Sudan's new foreign policy is aiming at establishing brotherly relations with all world countries, Energy and Mining Minister Adam Musa Madibu said.

Madibu, who was speaking at a televised press conference here today, reviewed the outcome of his recent visit to Iran which, he said, came within the government's efforts to re-establish relations that had been severed by ousted president Numayri with several countries including Iran.

The minister said the visit had enabled him to hold meetings with some top Iranian officials adding that initial agreement — which he said could be the base for the signing of other economic, political and cultural accords — had been signed between the two sides.

Among the most important topics discussed with the Iranian officials was the Sudan's debts due to Iran the minister said adding that he had asked the Iranian officials to write off or reschedule them.

The debts — estimated at $70 million — were extended to the Sudan as a grant by the Iranian defunct regime of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

The minister also said that a trade cooperation was agreed upon and that a committee in each country was formed to study and make a list of the commodities each country can export to the other before the end of this year.

The Iranian side has agreed to give chances for training of some technicians in the fields of oil and mining in the Iranian universities and institutions, the minister added.

He asserted that an Iranian delegation is due to arrive here shortly to conduct talks on the establishment of [words indistinct] companies in the field of mining and that a similar Sudanese delegation will fly to Iran before the end of next October to sign agreements for meeting Sudan's needs of Iranian oil products.

As for the reopening of Sudan's embassy in Tehran, Madibu said the Iranian officials pledged to facilitate and ease all difficulties for the opening of the embassy before the prime minister's Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's expected visit to Iran end of next November.

The minister further stated that he unofficially examined with the Iranian officials the issue of some Sudanese war prisoners captured by the Iranian Army during the on-going Iranian-Iraqi war. Some of the arrested admitted their participation in the war along side with the Iraqi Army against Iran and whose release will be subject to further discussions, the ministers said adding that the others who are mainly workers and technicians will be released before or during Al-Mahdi's visit to Iran.

It's to be recalled that an Iranian information delegation is currently here for a week-long visit to the country.

Agreement With 6 Parties From South Reached

LD242326 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, Sept 24 (SUNA) — An agreement in principle on south Sudan administration with six southern political parties was reached Attorney General 'Abd al-Mahmud al-Hajj Salih announced today. [sentence as received]

He pointed that a meeting between the prime minister and the leaders of those parties has agreed on a three-region system with one coordination council which will be responsible for the central government. He said each of the three regions will have one

governor, a deputy governor and three assistants for public service, economic affairs and administration.

The attorney general pointed out that the southern parties have also delegated the prime minister to designate the coordination council provided that it comprises the governors of the three regions. [passage omitted]

SPLA Spokesman Denies Official Delegation Sent to UK

EA241516 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The official SPLM-SPLA spokesman has dismissed as totally baseless reports by *Al-Ittihad* and *Al-'Arab* newspapers saying that the movement had dispatched an official delegation to Britain. The spokesman said that nothing of the sort had happened and the report was calculated to serve as a propaganda ploy by the enemy. The spokesman remarked that the newspaper reports had exposed their own falsity by attaching the wrong ranks and positions of members of the alleged SPLA delegation.

Radio SPLA Criticizes Reporting on Kapoeta Fighting

EA241458 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The director of Radio SPLA has criticized as misleading the BBC report yesterday that a recently monitored Radio SPLA news broadcast had claimed that SPLA forces in Kapoeta had dislodged government forces there and that these forces had either been killed or had fled in disarray.

According to Radio SPLA director, the news of the fighting in Kapoeta broadcast by Radio SPLA over the past 2 days had only said that SPLA forces operating in Kapoeta had virtually burned down the town. There was no mention of SPLA forces having dislodged government troops there, the director pointed out.

He further said that SPLA forces were operating under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Lado Gore and not under Lieutenant Colonel James Lado Gore as the BBC suggested. James Jeda Wani, who is a captain, is the one in command of SPLA forces in Torit, the director corrected.

The director further remarked that the fundamental errors and inaccuracies contained in the BBC report on the fighting in Kapoeta proves beyond reasonable doubt that the BBC information had not originated from a Radio SPLA broadcast claimed to have been monitored. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the BBC report which he said could discredit Radio SPLA was an unintentional one.

TUNISIA

Union Executive Bureau Holds Session

LD250723 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The UGTT [Union Generale des Travellers Tunisiens] Executive Bureau held a meeting at the UGTT building at [placename indistinct] under the chairmanship of Messrs Abdelaziz Bouradi, UGTT chairman and Ismail (?Najru), UGTT secretary general, to discuss a number of issues regarding the consolidation of the movement's unity, the general union situation, the legislative elections, and union information.

Following deep, fraternal, and frank discussion, the Executive Bureau decided:

First, to implement the union unity at the level of the regional and sector bureaus as soon as possible on the basis that these cadres will achieve their unity through harmony by supplying a suitable atmosphere for that, and will go back to the Executive Bureau whenever necessary;

Second, to form a committee composed of Executive Bureau members to prepare the union charter, which was specified by the statement (?of unity);

Third, to mobilize the resources of the workers to make the national economic program succeed on the basis of dividing the burdens fairly among all social groups.

ETHIOPIA

CC Member, Delegation Return From DPRK Visit

EA250121 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Comrade Asrat Wolde, member of the Central Committee of the WPE and ambassador designate, returned home yesterday after attending a peace conference in Pyongyang, DPRK, under the theme: a nuclear free Korean peninsula. [passage omitted]

Referring to the visit made by the Ethiopian delegation led by him, Comrade Asrat Wolde noted that the members appreciated the high standard of living and technological achievement attained by the people of the DPRK.

He said that members of the delegation also took the opportunity to review the progress made in post-revolution Ethiopian participants of the Pyongyang peace conference at a function organized by the Ethiopian-Korean Friendship Committee on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

The team, Comrade Asrat Wolde noted, was received by Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, to whom it explained the preparations underway leading towards the founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

SEYCHELLES

Mozambique Security Minister Arrives 24 Sep

AB241350 Paris AFP in English 1343 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Victoria, Sept 24 (AFP) — Mozambican Minister for Security Sergio Vieira arrived here Wednesday for a two-day working visit.

The minister, who is heading a four man delegation, will call on president Albert Rene Thursday and will also be meeting with several senior government officials.

Speaking on the aim of his visit, Colonel Vieira said relations between Mozambique's Frelimo Party and the Seychelles People's Progressive Front had always been strong and he hoped would be further strengthened following his visit.

Col. Vieira's arrival follows the dismissal earlier this month of Seychelles Defence Minister Ogilvy Berlouis and the retirement [words indistinct] unconfirmed reports that they had plotted against President Rene.

Expects Productive Talks

MB241856 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Mozambique Security Minister Colonel Sergio Vieira arrived in the Seychelles today at the start of a 2-day working visit. Col Vieira will be received by President Albert Rene and hold talks with several government officials. Col Vieira told reporters on arrival that he hopes existing relations between Frelimo and the Seychelles People's Progressive Front would be further strengthened during his visit.

TANZANIA

President Expects 'Worst Economic Crisis' Since 1961

EA250116 Dakar PANA in English 1615 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] [dateline indistinct] (SHIHATA/PANA): President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, campaigning for accountability in his country's public sector, today urged his people to increase [words indistinct] agricultural production to revive the economy. He told the nation at a rally in the Indian Ocean island of Zanzibar that Tanzania was facing the worst economic crisis since its independence in 1961 and it is the duty of Tanzanians to work hard.

He said apart from the economic crisis, the country has a huge foreign debt which has to be repaid so as to maintain the integrity of the nation in the eyes of creditors. "We are failing to pay because the production of cash crops which are our main foreign exchange earners is dropping each year", Mwinyi said. He said it was these problems which forced the country to reach a loan agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Mwinyi said the IMF loan might provide the needed impetus to revive the economy but production at all levels has to increase if the loan is to benefit the nation. He once again warned against embezzlement of public funds and negligence. He said he would not hesitate to take punitive measures against those found to be misappropriating public funds for self enrichment.

BURKINA FASO

Delegation Attends Mali's Anniversary Celebrations

AB231810 Dakar PANA in French 1445 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Ouagadougou, 23 Sep (AIB/PANA) — A Burkinabe delegation led by Taladia Thiombiano, CNR member, went to Bamako on Monday to extend the fraternal support of the CNR and the Burkinabe people to the Malian people on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of Mali's independence.

The Burkinabe delegation, made up of 20 members including three ministers of the revolutionary government, (Ernest Nong ma Ouedraogo of Territorial Administration, Fidel Toe of the Public Service, and Beatrice Damiba of Environment), was met on arrival by several members of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Union of Malian People, the sole ruling party in Bamako.

The visit by the Burkinabe delegation falls in line with the CNR's policy to concretize the solidarity of the Burkinabe people with all peoples of the world in general, and with the Malian people in particular.

Since the advent of the CNR on 4 August 1983, the Burkinabe authorities have spared no effort to strengthen ties of fraternity and solidarity between the Burkinabe and Malian peoples.

This topic is also referred to in the address by the Malian head of state on the eve of the 26th anniversary. The Malian national daily *L'Essor* writes that "On the occasion of this anniversary, the Malian people are aware of their duty toward other peoples."

According to the message by Head of State General Moussa Traore, this anniversary is placed under the symbol of a "vast movement of renewal and conscientization of national life."

GHANA

AFP Reports Government Reaction to Togolese Events

NC250938 Paris AFP in English 0859 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Accra, Sept 25 (AFP) — The Government of Ghana has denied Togolese allegations that Tuesday night's gun battle in the Togolese capital, Lome, was caused by raiders who crossed the border from Ghana.

Ghana's acting foreign minister, Kwamena Ahwoi, met the Togolese charge d'affaires in Accra late Wednesday and assured him that Ghana disapproves of dissident and terrorist activities.

He said Ghana would not accept a situation in which any "internal uprising" in Togo was used to make false accusations and cast insinuations against neighbouring countries.

In an earlier reaction, Information Minister Totovi Quakyi accused Togolese soldiers of firing indiscriminately at Ghanaian border guards on anti-smuggling and anti-dissident duties along the border.

He said stray bullets entered Ghanaian territory during the shooting.

Meanwhile, top ranking officers of the Armed Forces, including Brigadier-General B. Klutse, commander of the First Infantry Brigade, have visited the border to assess the situation there.

Lome is under a dusk-dawn curfew after Tuesday's clashes in which 13 people including seven attackers, five Togolese civilians and a West German are said to have been killed.

Nineteen attackers were captured and another 25 are being sought by security forces.

Papers said to have been found on the dead intruders showed that two of them were a senior sergeant and a corporal in the Ghanaian Armed Forces, diplomats in Lome said.

The attackers' targets included Togo's national radio and television station, and the military barracks where President Gnassingbe Eyadema lives.

Authorities in Lome say the borders will remain closed until further notice and Togo's military remains on the alert as a nationwide search for the assailants who escaped after the attack continues.

However, the country's air and communication links remain open, indicating to observers that the government is in firm control.

Following the closure of the borders prices of vegetables and other food items on the Ghanaian side have been considerably reduced.

The *Ghana News Agency* said traders had been forced to halve their prices since they could not cross into Togo.

LIBERIA

By-Elections Officially Postponed

AB250809 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The chairman of the elections commission [ECOM], Mr Isaac Randolph, has announced that legislative by-elections, general, municipal, and chieftaincy, as well as mayoral elections in the country have been rescheduled. Chairman Randolph said the elections were rescheduled in keeping with a joint resolution of the national legislature to afford the full participation of the citizenry in the exercise of their franchise.

He said according to the joint resolution, the by-elections of the national legislature and the general elections of city mayors as well as councilmen shall be conducted within 90 days. Chairman Randolph said elections of paramount, [word indistinct] and town chiefs shall be held within 180 days, and that ECOM shall conduct the elections in a free, fair, and honest manner, and in accordance with constitutional and statutory provisions in such

cases made and provided. The ECOM chairman did not however say when the elections were originally scheduled for.

MALI

Traore Delivers Independence Anniversary Address

AB221153 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 21 Sep 86

[President Moussa Traore's address to the nation on its 26th independence anniversary in Bamako on 21 September — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Citizens of Mali, we are celebrating today the 26th anniversary of our country's independence in a general atmosphere of joy and happiness. Undoubtedly, this event is taking place at a time of great revival and keen awareness of the people. This being the case, I wish to present to you a retrospective analysis of our country's political situation, the major economic challenges facing our people, as well as the socioeconomic aspects of our national existence. [passage omitted]

Malian citizens, considering its 7 years of existence, one can affirm that the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] has become an effective machine for the mobilization of national effort. This simple statement is based on the extent to which it has been established throughout the country, its effective management of the nation's affairs, and its control of the country's democratic organizations and of the national economy. Our party is constantly broadening its base and strengthening its capacity to mobilize all the active elements in the country. This is a great (?achievement) considering the complexity of the task, complexity due to the present economic difficulties both in and outside our country. This situation demands that our people urgently adapt their development objectives, their strategies, and methods of action. [passage omitted]

I wish to take this opportunity to stress the full commitment of the Malian National Women's Union and the Malian National Youth Union to the realization of the party's objectives. These two organizations have been distinguishing themselves through their decisive participation in the fight against drought and desert encroachment and the implementation of the party's social program. The Malian National Workers Union, which had played a decisive role in the struggle for national independence, remains an essential factor in national building. The party is happy that this organization is now engaged in projects for the (?employment) of youths and of workers who [words indistinct].

As for the military men, I wish to express to them again the pride and gratitude of the entire people of Mali which were first expressed by the National Council during its fourth ordinary session. This praise — which hails our national Army's worthy and exemplary performance — is made louder every day by the latter's acts wherever duty calls.

Through their hard work, courage, and determination, our farmers, stock-breeders, fishermen, and artisans have been demonstrating clearly our people's [words indistinct] and their capacity to face the most difficult situations. Fellow citizens, again this year, our people have faced the following major tasks: the reorganization of the economy, the development of rural production, support to industrial development, the freeing of the country from its land-locked situation, and the development of the social sector. The effort of reorganization of our economy aims at consolidating our production infrastructure and giving it the stability necessary for its development.

As far as rural production is concerned, the abundant rainfall in the 1985-86 season promoted the growth of agriculture, forestry, and stock-breeding. This resulted in increased production of food and cash crops and a new record in cotton production. The 1986-87 agricultural season — which started under good auspices — is now being threatened by locusts, grasshoppers, and other pests. With the assistance of some friendly countries, the government has launched an energetic campaign to protect our crops and grasslands against this plague. [passage omitted]

Concerning industrial development, our efforts were directed toward the adaptation of our laws to the [word indistinct] of the entrepreneurs, the improvement of our country's legal environment, and support of national production, including handicrafts, and the cooperative movements. In this connection, the efforts to develop infrastructure for the establishment of industries will be continued. [passage omitted]

The party and the government are continuing with the efforts undertaken in the fields of posts and telecommunications and radio broadcasting. The UDPM's social and cultural policies give priority to educational development, health services, employment, and promotion of the nation's culture. In the field of education, which is now being reorganized, our efforts are aimed at eradicating illiteracy, [word indistinct], and applied research for the benefit of development. In this rapidly changing world, it is obvious that education in Mali should take our environment into account and tackle the tasks of preparing the child for the constraints of life in society. [passage omitted]

Concerning employment, the government will continue to improve the conditions of youth employment. In this regard, all measures aimed at increasing job opportunities and the retraining of workers will be actively supported by the party and the government. The party, which is aware of Mali's immense cultural heritage, will tackle the task of developing a cultural policy aimed at asserting our national identity and ensuring unity among all our people. In this certainly difficult and preoccupying period in our nation's life [words indistinct], we must always remember that culture is a weapon of struggle. [passage omitted]

Fellow citizens, however difficult the problems facing the nation, the Malian people are aware of their duties toward other people — particularly at this time of celebration of their national day — and are eager to affirm their constant stand on the major international problems. In Africa, apartheid constitutes the greatest challenge facing our peoples. Despite all the support being given to this odious system, the fierce struggle of the South African people and of the African people in general is resulting in brilliant victories every day. The complete elimination of the system of apartheid will still require sustained efforts from all

the African people. Mali, for its part, remains committed to this noble fight.

In the Middle East, some major hotbeds of tension continue to threaten international peace and security. Mali is in favor of an international conference on peace in this region with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. I take this opportunity to reiterate our appeal to the Iranian and Iraqi peoples to immediately stop the war between them. The struggle for peace and disarmament now constitutes a major concern for all peoples in the world. [passage omitted]

Fellow citizens, at this time for revival and sense of responsibility required by our people's current struggle for their economic and social development, the forthcoming extraordinary congress of the UDPM constitutes a decisive stage. I appeal to the party cadres, to the militants, to the women, to the youth, to the workers, and to the Army and the security forces to make a precious contribution to the success of the congress which will be a historic event. Malian citizens, our sense of dignity and our permanent desire to safeguard our national independence demand that we should first of all rely on our own resources. This demand implies a necessary change of mentality and a commitment to concrete and productive work which alone can enable us to face all challenges and assume full control of our destiny. All united and determined, we shall succeed. Long live Mali! Long live the Republic!

President Traore Receives Diplomatic Corps

AB241950 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM], and president of the Republic of Mali, in separate audiences early this morning received the PLO, PRC, USSR, GDR, and Algerian charges d'affaires and ambassadors to Mali. Their discussions, which took place in a very friendly atmosphere, fall within the framework of the 50th anniversary celebration of the head of state which falls tomorrow.

On behalf of the leaders of the parties and governments of their respective countries, the ambassadors wished the head of state good health, happiness, and long life and later wished the entire Malian people prosperity for their hospitality and readiness to contribute to the strengthening of their mutual bonds of cooperation.

The diplomatic corps has made it a point to give special attention to this event with the characteristics of a family gathering due to the head of state's great role in the realization of understanding, disarmament, peace, and good-neighborliness, and due to his efforts at enhancing better understanding among peoples in order to better promote South-South cooperation, on one hand, and North-South cooperation on the other.

The dignitaries congratulated the head of state and the Malian people for the positive results obtained in the war against underdevelopment and the wise positions taken on all issues concerning the strengthening of unity, solidarity, and the liberation of peoples.

The head of state took this occasion to thank the representatives of these friendly countries for the mark of sympathy, support, and assistance for the party's and government's development efforts.

The discussions took place in the presence of the permanent undersecretary of the president's office, Dr Ngole Traore, as well as of the press adviser, (Ntchiona Mathieu Kone).

TOGO

Reports on Aftermath of Armed Attacks in Lome

Curfew Imposed, Border Closed

AB242052 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In order to enable the security forces to stalk the terrorists to their last positions, the population is asked to remain calm and stay indoors. The border with Ghana is closed until further notice.

Also, to enable the security forces to perform their duty of maintaining order in the capital and for the public safety, a curfew is imposed as of today throughout the country from 1900 to 0600 in the morning. On the other hand, in view of the acts of terrorism perpetrated in our capital, the population of Lome and its suburbs as well as the population of our cities and villages are requested to be more vigilant and to report without delay to the security forces all persons or attitudes which appear to be suspicious.

Appeal to Newspaper Workers

AB241742 Lome International Service in French
1703 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] You are listening to the international service of the Voice of the New Deal. It is almost 1703. The EDITOGO [expansion unknown] workers in charge of the publication of the daily *La Nouvelle Marche* are urgently requested to report for duty.

More Shots Heard on 25 Sep

AB251228 Paris AFP in French 1152 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Lome, 25 Sep (AFP) — Fresh tension was perceptible Thursday morning in the Togolese capital where new shooting from the center of the city followed by sporadic arms fire was heard by an AFP correspondent around 0930 GMT. A heavy armored car was stationed in front of the "Deux Fevrier" Hotel, the biggest hotel of the city, which is situated opposite the RPT (the only party) House.

Three planes from the Togolese Air Force flew at low altitude over the city, covered by light rains. Inhabitants of Lome, who had returned to work this morning, were gradually leaving the

streets. Automobile traffic has virtually stopped in the streets which were practically empty by late morning.

This fresh tension and shooting seems to confirm observers' reports that the Togolese security forces were continuing to mop up remaining pockets of resistance and chase the fleeing commandos who raided the city and left a total of 13 persons dead: 7 from the assailants, including 2 men with Ghanaian Army identity cards, 5 Togolese civilians, and a West German national.

Togo Radio Reports Random Firing

AB251324 Lome Domestic Service in French
1250 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The public is hereby informed that following terrorist acts that took place in Lome on Tuesday night, a curfew has been imposed on the whole country from 1800 to 0600, repeat, from 1800 to 0600. The public is reminded that it has to be extra vigilant and report to the security forces any suspicious person or behavior.

Random shots heard this morning in our capital were merely due to the terrorist acts that took place in our country on the night of 23 to 24 September. The shots were fired by some escaping terrorists who because of their inability to return to their country, in their confusion, fired random shots in order to scare the public.

The public is therefore requested to remain calm and extra vigilant. The security forces have succeeded in finding and arresting about 10 terrorists hiding in certain houses in the capital. The inhabitants of Cell No 30, Saint Joseph Quarter, again succeeded this morning in catching another terrorist. Militants of Tresor District, Liberation Avenue Extension, succeeded in arresting three terrorists. The president of the Republic congratulates the militants of these districts and invites others to follow their example.

To enable security forces to continue maintaining order in good conditions, the public is asked to remain indoors this afternoon.

France Said Ready To Give Assistance

AB251240 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] According to a report just in, President Francois Mitterrand is ready to decide, if necessary, on the implementation of the defense agreement between France and Togo. This announcement was made today at the Elysee Palace.

Ivorian, Beninese Envoys Meet Eyadema

AB242119 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] As soon as President Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast and Mathieu Kerekou of Benin were informed about the events which occurred in the night of 23 to 24 September, they dispatched delegations to the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People] founding chairman and president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. The delegations were received at the RIT [Togolese Combined Services Regiment Barracks] late this morning. The Ivorian delegation, which was the first to arrive in Lome, included 5 members led by Minister of State Camille Alliali. After holding discussions with the members of the delegation, President Eyadema showed them the war arsenal and the vehicles seized from the intruders, which, according to President Eyadema, can equip a whole battalion.

Speaking to newsmen later, the Ivorian minister of state stressed the Ivorian people's feeling of solidarity in the face of the serious events being experienced by Togo which is why he is in Lome. He said he was leaving Togo with indignation and sadness. Let us listen to him:

[Begin recording][Alliali] I think that the purpose of our visit can be guessed. I think that this night, the Togolese people experienced events which can be described as serious and tragic. After these events were announced, President Houphouet-Boigny, who is the doyen of the West African heads of state, made it a point to express his profound sympathy to President Eyadema and to the Togolese people. He even did so by telephone but thought that this was not enough and that a delegation should come to Togo to express viva voce what Ivory Coast feels toward Togo when it is going through a difficult period. This is why a 7-member delegation — including two ministers who are members of the Political Bureau [of the ruling party in Ivory Coast] one parliamentarian, a member of the Economic Council, Chief of General Staff at the Presidency of the Republic Colonel Kouassi — have come to express to President Eyadema and to his people the Ivorian people's sentiments toward Togo in this difficult time. We conveyed this message to President Eyadema, who also asked us to convey his gratitude to President Houphouet-Boigny. At the same time, he briefed us on the events that occurred in Togo this night. We saw many things: weapons, vehicles, grenades, and all kinds of explosives. I am not a soldier, but I can say that what we saw can even equip a regiment. We will inform President Houphouet-Boigny and the Ivorian people about what we saw. This is the purpose of our visit to Lome this morning.

[Reporter] Now, you have been informed about what happened and you saw with your eyes the weapons, the vehicles, and other things seized from the intruders. Please, what are your first impressions concerning what happened.

[Alliali] What I first feel is indignation and sadness. Indignation because Africa must be built in peace and this is what our president calls for every morning and every evening — that is President Houphouet-Boigny. It is inconceivable that with the difficult economic problems confronting us, some individuals or some states try to create difficulties for others. It is also sadness because human lives were sacrificed. Some Togolese brothers died. Indignation and sadness are the two feelings we have. [end recording]

The Beninese delegation was made up of two ministers — Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Frederic Affo, the leader of the delegation; and Interior Minister Edouard Zodehougan. As he did with the special Ivorian envoys, President Eyadema showed the Beninese delegation the weapons used by

the mercenaries in their attack. This took place after the head of state had held discussions with the Beninese emissaries.

Commenting on yesterday's incident, Minister Affo of the Beninese Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ministry described it as a real aggression, horror, mass crime, and international terrorism. He stated that the government and people of Benin will do everything possible to make the Togolese people emerge victorious.

[Begin Affo recording] First, following what we can now call a real armed aggression against the brotherly people of Togo last night, we have come to express through the chairman of the RPT to the entire Togolese people the compassion and the firm support of President Mathieu Kerekou and of the entire Beninese people. After viewing all the weapons and the war tools used, we now have the feeling that the real horoor which we have just witnessed is the outcome of a real war crime organized with the aim of destabilizing General Gnassingbe Eyadema's regime. And our true feeling is that, like what the Beninese people cruelly experienced in 1977, on 16 January 1977, today the peaceful Togolese people have been cruelly struck by the great organizers of mass crime. We have no other choice apart from first of all organizing ourselves by all possible means to disarm them and to prevent them from causing further harm by pursuing them wherever they may be in order to destroy definitively the organizers of this international terrorism and also strengthen regional and subregional cooperation, because, although in the case of 16 January 1977, these criminals came in aircraft from far away, this was not the case in Togo at this time.

At any rate, the people of Benin and their government are united with the people and Government of Togo and we will do all in our power to enable the people of Togo to triumph — to triumph today and always in the face of criminals who ... [changes thought] conspirators who always think only of one thing — create panic in Africa and in our countries in order to prevent us from attending to our true problems of development. [end recording]

It is worth noting that shortly before all these audiences devoted to the expressions of compassion and feelings of esteem and support by Togo's friends, the weapons of the terrorist invaders were presented to the members of the diplomatic corps accredited to our country. It was the minister of interior, Kpotivi Lacle, who presented the arsenals to the diplomatic corps among whom was the charge d'affaires of the Ghanaian Embassy in Togo.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Comments on U.S. Ties, RSA Talks

MB240851 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1245 GMT 23 Sep 86

[News conference by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the end of a 4-day visit to the Republic of Cape Verde, in the city of Praia on 22 September — recorded]

[Excerpt][passage omitted][Reporter] Lately, the Angolan Government has expressed an interest in holding talks with the U.S. Government. Could you, Mr President, tell us the interest that these talks have for Angola, in particular, and southern Africa?

[Dos Santos] We have discussed this issue lightly. We have informed Comrade President Aristides Pereira of our intentions and of some of our foreign policy objectives, particularly the possibility of Angola continuing to contribute to the solution of the conflict and problems in southern Africa. As you know we have always searched for just, political, and negotiated solutions to the problems of our region. We always defined clearly these problems. We have always said that an important step toward the solution to the different problems that affect our region would be the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence, without any linkage to the withdrawal of Cuban troops.

In the past we have presented a series of proposals, aimed at facilitating the implementation of that resolution. Those proposals included even the possibility of the withdrawal of part of the Cuban military contingent stationed in southern Angola. None of our constructive proposals received a similar answer from other sides involved in this talks process, particularly South Africa and the United States. In fact, these two countries have actually demonstrated greater hostility toward Angola. This hostility was shown either by an increase in military support to the UNITA armed bandits or, in the case of the United States, by carrying out actions at internal (?and external) levels which could be classified as unfriendly, warlike, and unacceptable in the relations with the People's Republic of Angola.

We have continued to define our positions, despite South African and United States attitudes, which have curtailed sharply the possibility of a dialogue. We must demand minimum conditions for this dialogue to be positive and constructive. We have expressed a wish to resume the dialogue, but we must link it to the end of interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola.

As for the United States, we have always said that a gesture of goodwill would be the end of their overt and declared support to the UNITA elements in Angola, who only spread terror, kill innocent people, and even attack U.S. economic and financial interests. We have also said that a gesture of goodwill would be the end of pressures from certain U.S. political circles against some U.S. oil companies, which cooperate with the People's Republic of Angola. We think that these attitudes do not facilitate the development of relations between the Angolan and American peoples. We have said several times that the Angolan people do not regard themselves as enemies of the American people. We want to have friendly and stable relations. The establishment of diplomatic relations between Angola and the United States would be a significant contribution toward that end. We have never set preconditions for the establishment of diplomatic relations between Angola and the United States. We still think today that this should be the first step in the complete normalization of the relations between Angola and United States, that is, the diplomatic recognition of Angola and the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Finally, I want to say that we applaud the efforts made in the United States by businessmen, church leaders, and several academic personalities who are making efforts to change U.S. Government policy, and who fight for the establishment of ties of friendship and cooperation, based on just and equal terms and on respect for the sovereignty of each state, between Angola and the United States.

[Reporter] Mr President, during a certain period Angola held direct talks with the South African Government, and the Lusaka Agreement was reached. This agreement has been violated. We would like to know, Mr President, whether Angola intends to resume direct talks [words indistinct].

[Dos Santos] The direct talks we held with South Africa were always difficult because South Africa, as you know, has a clearly defined policy with objectives and interests clearly outlined for southern Africa. These objectives can be summed up as the political, military, and economic domination of the region. Because of this, the talks were always held in a rather tense atmosphere, which prevented us, Angolans, from attaining the desired goals. As you know, during our direct talks with South Africa and the United States, we set as the main goal the re-establishment of peace in our region and respect for the sovereignty and independence of the peoples in the region. Initially we wanted the respect for the sovereignty of the states in the region [words indistinct]. However, this was not attained. But this does not mean that progress was not made. We regard as relative progress the fact that the Lusaka Agreement permitted the withdrawal of a substantial part of the South African forces from southern Angola.

In order to have direct talks between Angola and South Africa on a regular basis it is necessary that South Africa first show goodwill and a real desire to contribute toward the solution of the problems that we face. South Africa is illegally occupying Namibia. The Lusaka Agreement was regarded as a step toward the normalization of the Namibian problem. This was an internal objective. However, in our opinion, South Africa was not ready to take this step. We want South Africa to take this step as soon as possible. But it is necessary that the South African leaders first realize that peace will benefit not only Angola and the Frontline States, but also the South African people as a whole and would avoid a huge bloodbath in the entire southern African region.

So, our conditions for the resumption of the dialogue with South Africa are: first, the reassertion of the desire to recognize and solve the most burning problems of the region, particularly the independence of Namibia. Second, we also demand an end to the

interference in the domestic affairs of the People's Republic of Angola.

MOZAMBIQUE

Famine in Sofala Blamed on MNR Bandits

MB241159 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The threat of famine in Mozambique's central Province of Sofala is worsening largely as a result of South Africa's MNR banditry. According to a report from the province read at a meeting of the country's natural disasters office in Maputo, there are now over 570,000 people at risk in Sofala and this figure is growing. Of these people 464,000 have been displaced.. The MNR bandits have ravaged the northern part of the province, displacing the majority of the population of Maringue, Caia, and Cheringoma Districts.

The report says the situation is better in the southern part of the province, including the District of Gorongosa, once an MNR stronghold and now largely under government control. Of the southern districts, Chibabava, an extremely isolated area, is causing most concern. No supplies have reached this area for 4 years, and a serious situation of malnutrition is reported. [passage omitted]

USSR Defense Minister Marks Liberation Anniversary

MB241948 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Major General Alberto Chipande received a congratulatory message from his Soviet counterpart, Marshal Sokolov, on the occasion of the 22d anniversay of the start of the armed national liberation struggle. In the message, the Soviet defense minister emphasizes the importance of friendship and cooperation between the governments and armies of both countries. He expresses his hope that these ties would continue to favor peace, progress, and resistance against imperialism, racism, and reactionary forces.

SOUTH AFRICA

Winnie Mandela, Others Speak at Kinross Service

MB241326 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1324 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Evander, Sept 24, SAPA — About 5000 miners braved heat and clouds of dust to hear union and community leaders pay tribute to 177 miners who died in a fire last week — and berate the mining industry for low safety levels and unequal pay. The service, organised by the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM], took place at the Embalenhle stadium about 13km from the Kinross mine where the 177 miners died underground last Tuesday. The speakers included NUM President Mr James Motlatse; NUM General Secretary Mr Cyril Ramaphosa; the general secretary of the Confederation of South African Trade Unions [COSATU], Mr Jay Naidoo; and the wife of jailed ANC leader, Mrs Winnie Mandela.

The ceremony started with a call by the NUM regional chairman, Mr Eric Valla, for "everyone in the stadium and the police outside to observe three minutes silence for our dead comrades." He paid tribute to the miners and said: "As from today if any of these bloodsuckers (bosses) ask you to go into a dangerous area you must refuse and tell (the union)."

Mr Ramaphosa in his tribute said the service held in Kinross on Monday had been organised by the people "who murdered 177 of our comrades." He said a number of national organisations, like the United Democratic Front [UDF] and COSATU, supported October 1 as a national day of mourning. "Even the workers at Kinross are not with us today as they were forced back to work at gunpoint," Mr Ramaphosa alleged. "The brutality and cruelty doesn't end with the living," he added. "We heard that at the post-mortem bodies were just piled in a heap — showing they have no respect for the dead either." Mr Ramaphosa said messages of condolence and solidarity had been received from COSATU, the UDF, the South African Council of Trade Unions, the British Trade Unions Council, the prime minister of Australia and the prime minister of Sweden.

In his address Mr Naidoo said black miners and black workers had made South Africa rich. "What this government and the mine managers call this system is free enterprise," he said. "What has this meant to us? — The death and injuries at Kinross last week. The hostel system and migrant labour system, the Bantu education system that prepares our children to work in factories and in mines." He said COSATU and NUM demanded that health and safety fall under the control of the unions. "They must have full time shop stewards concerned with health and safety."

When Mrs Mandela addressed them, a large number of the thousand-odd miners in the grandstand went to the middle of the field to get a closer look. She said she brought messages of condolence to the dead miners and their families on behalf of "Oliver Tambo in exile, on behalf of Mandela in Polsmoor, and on behalf of all political prisoners in Robben Island and elsewhere." "I bring you deep sympathies from our leaders, the mothers in the townships and I bring you deep sympathies from all the democratic nations in the world. Ntata Mandela feels special feelings for you as he joined you in the mine hostels at Crown mines in the 1940's," she said. "You are making the money to let those men sit on the Casspirs outside," she added. "Those vehicles cost millions and millions of rand — it is the gold and the diamonds you dig that pays for them."

Mrs Mandela said that both the U.S. and Great Britain had not used the polyurethane foam that spewed out the gas that killed the miners. She said they warned South Africa that it was dangerous. "But they still went ahead and used it because they don't care for your lives."

"We accept this challenge from Pretoria who surrounds us with their Army while we are praying for our dead. We accept that the time for talking has come to an end. The moment you stop

digging their gold and diamonds we will be free. They will not have the money to sell us to the outside world," she said.

The NUM president, Mr James Motlatse, said today was a very sad day and the union sent heartfelt condolences to those affected by the tragedy. He asked those assembled whether they were prepared to continue "filling graves with our bodies." He added "The graves are filled with the bodies of 46,000 mineworkers. The mine owners have shown that they do not care about our lives. They refused to let COSATU examine the accident." "Are you prepared to go underground to dig out the bullets they are going to shoot us with?" he asked. He said that on October 1, NUM national day of mourning, all the mines "from Namaqualand to Messina will come to a halt."

There was a large security presence at the entrance to the township and outside the stadium and shortly before the end of the service a helicopter flew overhead. After the service the miners dispersed without incident.

A statement to SAPA by NUM press officer, Marcel Golding, said more than 15,000 people attended the memorial service. It added that messages of support had been received from trade unions in Chile, Sweden, the UK, Germany, the U.S., Canada and Africa.

Gencor's spokesman, Mr Harry Hill, this afternoon denied the allegations that Kinross workers were unable to attend the commemoration as they were forced to work today. "That is absolutely incorrect," he said. "Kinross workers were perfectly free to go to the commemoration service if they so wished." Mr Hill was unable to comment on allegations that bodies were piled up at the post-mortem as they were not conducted by the company.

SADF, UNITA Reject Angolan Claims of RSA Attack

MB240741 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The SADF says Angolan claims of South African involvement in the Angolan civil war are typical of Angolan claims during the past few months.

Angola said yesterday that it has repulsed an attack by South African forces on the southeastern town of Cuito Cuanavale and that the South Africans had lost considerable amounts of war material.

An officer of the SADF said in Pretoria that the Angolan accusations were clearly aimed at trying to create international reaction. The official said the Angolans were trying to disguise the fact that they were unable to control or contain UNITA movement. He said the SADF had a few weeks ago predicted exactly this kind of reaction from the Angolan Government.

In Lisbon a UNITA spokesman said there had been clashes in the past few days between UNITA and government forces. They strongly denied that any South African troops had been involved.

'Politicized' U.S. Human Rights Policy Criticized

MB250530 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] As the sanctions debate in Washington approaches its climax, the United States is — in at least one area — more deeply involved in South Africa than in any other country. America's largest human rights program in the world is based in South Africa.

No matter that in the Soviet Union 270 million people live under a dictatorship of brutal repression that scorns human rights; that 1,000 million Chinese have no human rights; that thousands of millions of people in other captive nations and in military and civilian dictatorships throughout Africa and the Third World are denied the most basic of human rights. The United States has judged that, of all the countries in the world, it is South Africa that is most in need of seeing an advancement of human rights.

In all, the United States has at least 160 different human rights projects in South Africa. The most senior American official specializing in human rights, Mr James Montgomery, has put the cost of this program at between $20 and $25 million a year. The Institute for American Studies, in an article in its latest publication, "American Review", says the total amount involved could run to R100 million.

Much of the United States program is to be commended, involving as it does projects such as university scholarships, funds for local schools, and major grants to relief organizations.

It is a reflection of current perspectives on South Africa, however, that the United States human rights program is heavily politicized. It is aimed primarily at what are termed "the disadvantaged", and a State Department official, Mr Douglas Holladay, says: "The Reagan administration is determined to do for South Africa's majority what Pretoria will not do for it — help give it the tools to take over and run a prosperous, advanced, free enterprise democracy."

American funds channelled to educational projects, for example, are officially described as being "designed to counter obstacles to the upgrading of black education". Such statements could distort perspectives amongst the uninformed in the United States and elsewhere. The factual position is that the South African taxpayers contribution to black education has risen in just five years from R425 million to R1,816 million and expenditure per pupil in the past five years has risen from R88 to R302. United States assistance to trade unions in terms of her human rights program is — according to the Institute for American Studies — aimed mainly at the more radical trade unions. It has been argued that, as a result, left-wing trade unions have more cash than they can spend and that this, in turn, has contributed to a distortion of political power and influence.

As in education, the strides made in recent years in manpower and trade union advancement have been enormous. The progressive scrapping of job reservation, the freeing of restrictions on the trade union movement, and the abolition of influx control are just some of the significant and meaningful advances that have been made. In education, in manpower, and in many other spheres, the

commitment within South Africa, by South Africans, has seen substantial advances made towards dismantling obstacles to the genuine exercising of human rights. Where funding by external sources of trade unions is concentrated on radical unions and where external funding is used to politicize education, this can only bedevil — rather than assist in — the promotion of human rights in South Africa.

Terreblanche Demands Boer Homeland
MB240620 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2325 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Durban Sept 23 SAPA — In a fiery and emotional first appearance in Durban last night, the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging told about 1200 people in Durban's city hall, that he had come to Natal to "fetch the rebels."

Mr Eugene Terreblanche said the position of the Afrikaner was not to question how people had voted in 1948 or subsequently, but to look at what lay ahead for South Africa. Mr Terreblanche said he was a Boer, and was prepared to continue the fight started by his forefathers, "even unto the death."

In this fight the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and northern Natal were non-negotiable aspects of any political solution in southern Africa. These areas belonged to the "volk," he said.

Attacking the government's claim that the Afrikaner was a minority in South Africa and power-sharing was essential to preserve minority rights, Mr Terreblanche said that assertion was false. "The Boer is the largest single grouping in this traditional home. If Buthelezi can have KwaZulu, if Matanzima can have Transkei, if the Swazi's can have Swaziland, why can't the Boer have a land over which he alone is baas," he thundered.

In his address Mr Terreblanche criticised the government's "papbroekige" [spineless] attitude toward running the country's economy, and maintaing law and order in the townships. He said South Africa's police force was the best in the world but was hamstrung by the cowardly attitude of the Nationalist government. In the present depressed economic climate, Mr Terreblanche said it was a "madness" that individual white taxpapers were subsidising the giant corporations like Anglo-American.

Buthelezi Warns Botha Against 'Right Turn'
MB240604 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2316 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Stanger Sept 24 SAPA — Chief Buthelezi today warned ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, and the state presidernt, Mr P.W. Botha, that there could be no successful armed struggle in South Africa or negotiated peaceful future without the Zulu people.

He told a mass rally of Zulus at a Shaka Day gathering at the graveside of their warrior king that South African history had taken a great stride across the doomed frontier of an apartheid that could never be resurrected. The only way Mr Botha could avoid the disintegration of the Afrikaner as a political force was by moving boldly forward into a new open, race-free democracy. His alternative was a National Party torn with strife and a "broedertwis" [fraternal quarrel] situation which he would not survive, the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said.

He warned right-wing white politicians that any movement backwards into Verwoerdian apartheid would lead to their own annihilation.

Black politics was now too powerful to tolerate a continuing right-wing government. The 72 per cent of the population they comprised could not be governed against their will any longer.

Chief Buthelezi said the West was now divided about what kind of sanctions to apply to South Africa, but if Mr Botha turned right at the present crossroads the West would act in total unanimity in delivering crushing blows. Such a right turn by the state president would also lead to mass starvation and the ungovernability wanted by those favouring a one-party socialist state.

KwaZulu and Inkatha had already gone straight ahead at the crossroads and was on the road to a free, democratic South Africa with the rule of law, equality of opportunity and the will to fight poverty, ignorance and disease.

Chief Buthelezi said the spirit of peace and good will remained with the Zulus; but he recalled their might under King Shaka and warned those "who want to necklace us like witches" that they would be sought out and dealt with.

Because the Zulus were powerful and had a heritage of valour, they possessed the courage to employ non-violent, democratic opposition to apartheid. "Let none dare stop us doing so," he said.

Buthelezi, PFP's Eglin Hold Talks in Durban
MB240622 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2300 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, Sept 23, SAPA — The leader of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP], Mr Colin Eglin, and the president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, met today in Durban for the first time since Mr Eglin took leadership of the PFP.

Agreement was reached between the two leaders on the need to find an alternative to the rapid polarisation taking place on the left and right of the political spectrum in the country.

The two leaders agreed to continue contact in future.

PFP Leaders Outline Strategy for Government Control
MB231910 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1909 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Durban Sept 23 SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] today outlined its new "turbocharge strategy" through which it hoped to take over the government from the National Party. The only way to bring about a new South Africa was to "get rid of the Nationalist government," the PFP leader, Mr

Colin Eglin, told a press conference in Durban. The PFP's strategy for power, he said, included the party's goal to be, by 1990, a significant and effective part of a non-racial government in a peaceful, free and prosperous South Africa. "It can be done," he said.

Mr Eglin said the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had delivered whatever reform he was able to deliver and now the "wheels" of his reform had "come off." The reform "mask" was bound to wear out in the next few months, he said.

Outlining the PFP's electoral strategic objective to bring about an alternative government, the chairman of the party's federal council, Mr Ken Andrew, said the PFP was confident of winning at least 52 seats in the House of Assembly in a general election and attracting sufficient additional members to command power. "We will position the PFP in such a way that it is clearly seen as an alternative government. We will seize every opportunity to influence white attitudes and gain increased support for the principles and policies of the party, which will convert to votes." With power in its hands, the PFP would demolish apartheid, secure peace with all the peoples and fashion a new constitution, he said.

Mr Robin Carlisle, the PFP's secretary-general, said greater use of the telephone and the post box would be made by the party to reach white voters.

Government Plans No Action Against Rent Boycotters

MB241153 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning says that even though rent boycotts have spread to 46 black residential areas and the loss of income amounts to about R45 million a year, the government does not intend beginning an ejectment program.

A spokesman for the department told our Johannesburg news office that it was the right of the 235 black local authorities to take the necessary steps to collect arrear rents. He said most of the residents wanted to pay their rents, but they were exposed to intimidation.

Pan-African Congress Comments on New Envoy to EC

EA241530 Dar Es Salaam Voice of the Pan African Congress in English 1815 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The racist white minority regime is increasingly coopting Africans to their ranks. Although the move might be described as the first of its kind in the historic events of the ruling racists, it is necessary for us to evaluate it. [musical interlude]

The racist state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has appointed what he calls the first black ambassador to the EC in Brussels, Professor Bhadra Ranchod, the professor who has been described by his appointers as having had a remarkable academic career and at 42 is one of the country's youngest ambassadors. Professor Ranchod is also on the board of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, SABC, which is the propaganda machinery of the racist regime. Until his appointment, Prof Ranchod was dean of the Law Faculty at the University of Durban-Westville. When asked to comment on his new post, the professor was quoted in the press: Europe is important for us in terms of constitutional development. We can learn a lot from them. Coming events [words indistinct].

The creation of the so-called tricameral parliament by the racists in 1984 was in fact the foundation for the appointment of this professor as the so-called black ambassador. And yet [words indistinct] one could have thought about this as entirely unthinkable, taking into consideration the obtaining situation. For us, we shall recall the Boers have always been operating on the strategy of white domination, and no sharing of power. But in order that this strategy can suit as condition tends to change from time to time [as heard], the racists have likewise been forced against their will to coopt Africans. If there is anything that the Boers acknowledge its existence that it is nothing but reality [as heard], reality in the sense that political circumstances have squeezed them to a corner and forced them to gamble with ambassadorial posts such as the one given to Prof Ranchod.

The Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania and the oppressed people of Azania do not think it would be for the interests of the Azanian revolution to question the credentials or the status of this ambassador since the [words indistinct] he will be waiting for a change within the system.

To put it in a nutshell, one can say Prof Ranchod is no different from Gatsha Buthelezi except that the former is the so-called colored and the later the so-called Zulu. Here the fact of the matter is that while it can be argued that the white minority regime is also following the footprints [as heard] of the U.S. administrators, the cooption idea has entirely been necessitated by the mounting internal pressure which in part has been accompanied by external ones. The rulers of Pretoria, who at one stage prided themselves as a hard nut to crack, are beginning to feel the pinch.

What then are the implications of this exercise? We have said it in the past and we continue to say the fundamental issue in occupied Azania is that the land be restored to its rightful owners who historically are indigenous Africans, and, moreover, it is we, the Africans, who form the bulk of the population. The European, who barely accounts for only one-third and for that matter are the invaders of our country, are monopolizing reins of power.

By merely appointing an African as an ambassador does not at the slightest degree change oppressive system for the advantage of exploited people of Azania, does not eliminate the horrible white chauvinism, subjugation, supremacy, and arrogance. It does not eliminate colonialism or make the oppressed people of Azania a free people to determine their own destiny, to administer themselves and shape their future according to their own wishes. Neither does our professor here, Mr Ranchod, change into a free man.

In equating Prof Ranchod to Gatsha Butelezi, one can safely say that the two are intellectual species, who are not representing the indigenous African people. These two species are only concerned about their own stomach and like many other quislings, they have refused to join the ranks of the revolution and associate themselves with the toiling masses of Azania. The evils and the political crimes such a racist has been [as heard] and are continuing to perpetuate over our people are just a normal thing to Prof Ranchod.

After his masters had appointed him, this stooge was interviewed by Radio RSA, and asked to give his impression about the new post. As expected, the stooge said: I am deep [as heard] in this. To him this was the step in the right direction, a thing which he has been longing for for a long time. He was too [words indistinct] and excitement. Here our professor is taking the advantage of the prevailing situation, namely that the regime is trying to hoodwink and deceive our people that evolutionary change will bring them freedom. But how do you reconcile this with fellow Africans who are daily humiliated, harassed, killed, and removed from place to place under the so-called protection of white stock. How does he reconcile these people who did not give him their mandate?

The racist rulers are trying to hoodwink the international community into believing that they are honest in their policy of the so-called constitutional reforms, more particularly, in the implementation of the tricameral parliament, the dummy institution created for the purpose of perpetuating settler colonialism.

Let us remember that the current estimate of unemployment is 6 million, and here is the so-called first black ambassador to Europe as an emissary of the ruling clique to appease South Africa's ally. What a mockery, Azania is bleeding every day the blood of an oppressed people. They have no food to eat, shelter to escape cold, what sort of (?disgrace) is this? They cannot mourn their dead colleagues. Also they cannot (?participate) and have been denied the right to participate in political activities. [Words indistinct] one, two or more Africans are in prison and many more disappear under mysterious circumstances. Surely have you not seen right and wrong are detained [as heard] while others are [words indistinct] while washing down the dusty streets of townships.

The funeral of mine disaster in which 177 workers lost their lives is one of the most shameful experiences in the annals of Azania's revolution, plus all the preceding so-called disasters. It has always been the life of an African which is affected. Even if the owners of the mine, General Mining Union Corporation, Gencor, can [word indistinct] funds amounting to R3 million to support families of the victims, it will not bring back the victims to life. They have been victims of settler colonialism.

Were Prof Ranchod to turn down the post and denounce it as a sell-out (?thing), will then this act remove a (?person) of slavery from the Africans? (?Azanian) people, this would not end the sufferings of Africans, but, however, the crux of the matter is that such an act would give the circle of the people of Azania an added advantage over their oppressors. This then is a step in the right direction in that the racist rulers (?will be seen) rejected and not only this, but [words indistinct]. This would be a sign of solidarity with the masses of Azania.

Faction Fighting Continues in Soweto Transit Camp

MB231424 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1408 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 23 SAPA — At least one person has been killed and several injured in renewed fighting between Meadowlands camp residents in Soweto. The Bureau for Information had no comment and referred inquiries to the police as the matter was not unrest-related.

The dead man has been identified as Mr Judah Mtuki (19) of the Mzimhlope transit camp. His mother, Mrs Elizabeth Mtuki, a mother of eight, said her son was shot and killed, allegedly by Meadowlands youths, while asleep at a neighbour's house at about 6am yesterday. Another youth , identified only as Chris, was allegedly shot on Friday and was admitted to Baragwanath Hospital.

In Meadowlands a number of youths were either shot or stabbed when bands of armed youths said to be from the transit camp attacked homes at about 8am yesterday. One of the wounded, Mr Ditau Montsho, was hacked on the head and stabbed several times in the back. Mr Ronald Mokgomo (21) was shot in the knee in the attack.

Today, attempts by youths allegedly from Meadowlands to attack the transit camp were thwarted when police arrived on the scene. Police were still patrolling the area at lunch-time. Residents from both sides said they had not slept because of the fighting that started on Friday. Both sides have blamed each other for having caused the hostilities.

Information Bureau Releases 25 Sep Unrest Report

MB250934 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0928 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 25, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report:

"Unrest report for the period 06h00 (September 24) to 06h00 (September 25)

"The security forces arrested a black man in Sebokeng yesterday after arriving at a scene where a group of black youths were trying to kill a black man and a black woman.

"The number of incidents increased slightly with the west Rand reporting the most. Five of these incidents were stonethrowing. The police divisions of northern Transvaal, northern Cape, western Transvaal and northern Free State reported one incident each.

"On September 23 three black men were sentenced to death in the Cape Supreme Court following a case in which the court accepted the use of the so-called American method of identification. The case stems from an incident which occurred on November 22 last year in which a memebr of the community council for Bhongolethu near Oudtshoorn, Mr Patrick Marenene, was murdered after his home had been set alight. A group of black men attacked him with knives, an axe and stones, setting him alight

afterwards. In a crime prevention operation in the township shortly after the murder, about 160 persons were arrested. Witnesses stood behid a window identifying six black men and two coloured men. They were charged with murder.

"Patrick Maginda, 24; Desmond Majola, 27; and Dickson Madikane, 26; were sentenced to death. The case of a fourth accused, a minor, was adjourned until October 14. Another youth, and Andries Saptou, 19, were sentenced to two years imprisonment on a charge that they had robbed Mr Marenene of his firearm."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR on Special Constables

"The prospect of unleashing thousands of barely trained semi-policemen armed with guns and sjamboks on the volatile townships in pursuit of law and order is unnerving," says Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 23 September in a page 14 editorial. "Time and again, township violence has been aggravated — if not occasioned — by provocative behaviour from the security forces. The last thing the country needs now is enthusiastic amateurs for law and order." The editorial says that due to the police manpower shortage the authorities "turned to such 'solutions' as legalised vigilantes, or to give them their formal name, Special Constables." *The Star* believes that the special constables are suitable for "handling police station administration and relieving trained men of routine chores" and are not suitable for "law enforcement in explosive situations where the consequence of an ill-considered shot can reverberate through the world."

BUSINESS DAY on 'Special Constables'

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 23 September says: "The plan to train 1,000 special constables in three weeks for auxiliary work in the townships is a response that smacks of ill-preparedness and lack of foresight. It is certainly no more than a stop-gap solution." "For the taxpayer, the implications of increasing the size of the police force are worrying If this action merely results in an increase in its total spending, government will simply have replaced one evil with another."

THE CITIZEN on British, U.S., ANC Talks

"We find it quite disgusting that both the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, had talks at the weekend with leaders of the African National Congress, including Mr Oliver Tambo," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 23 September. The editorial asks whether Howe and Crocker do not think "it strange that both their countries are committed to fighting terrorism worldwide while they are soft on terrorism in South Africa?" The editorial says the Institute for Strategic Studies of the University of Pretoria has issued a report in which it says that the ANC is "exploiting the climate that has been created by the current unrest to further its revolutionary aims." The report says that " '38.92 percent of all incidents of terror during the current unrest situation were aimed at civilians and private proprrty'." " 'Civilians have now become one of the main targets, despite the attempts by the ANC leadership to create the impression that civilians would only become targets if they were caught up in the cross-fire.' This is the organisation with which Sir Geoffrey and Mr Crocker have cosy chats," says the editorial.

SOWETAN on Emergency Police Force

"The theory that lasting stability is only possible through the use of a beefed-up police system may be totally short sighted, but it demonstrates the thinking in an authoritarian regime," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 23 September. *Sowetan* believes that the 1,000 emergency police force that will be trained for three weeks "before it is thrust into the complex hurly-burly of township life" is a "disasterous mistake." *Sowetan* says that it "sometimes gets tired of ciriticising this unbelievably myopic Government. But in matters such as these, which concern the lives and deaths of people, we cannot hide our anger and dismay."

CAPE TIMES on Effect of Sanctions

"The clamour for sanctions against South Africa has had one side-effect which the pro-sanctions lobby could hardly have foreseen. A political climate has been created in the white South African electorate which is helpful to the governing party," says a page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 22 September. *Cape Times* believes that "an election platform of defiance of the world" is ideal for President Botha's purposes. But "however justifiably indignant the white electorate may feel about sanctions and however sanctimonious the critics abroad may sound, a surge of support for President Botha on the part of his traditional political opponents is hardly a sensible option. South Africa cannot afford another five years of Botha-style temporizing over reform."

DIE TRANSVALER on NP Congress in Pretoria

A page 14 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 22 September says that following the National Party (NP) congress in Pretoria this weekend, it is certain that the Nationalists have "taken the bit between the teeth in a spirit of harmony and are determined to follow the path of reform singlemindedly." *Die Transvaler* believes that now the chance of a general election is more a "probability than a possibility" and that a policy of reform will feature as the most important aspect in the election.

DIE VADERLAND on NP Congress in Pretoria

Commenting on the NP congress in Pretoria a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 22 September says that President Botha's "condemnation of the U.S. and western European efforts to blackmail South Africa was appropriate. The West should know that South Africa can see through its duplicity and hypocrisy. What is it but moral impotence to accept sanctions coupled with the statement that the objectives will not be reached and that those that should be helped will instead be punished?" *Die Vaderland* says that the "quasi-pious morality peddlars must know that South Africans are not impressed and will fight back as hard as they can, in the belief that their case is just." The paper points out that in South Africa group rights cannot be sacrificed, however important individual rights may be since "the black man's welfare, freedom and security is inextricably woven with that of the white man."

BEELD: Greater Involvement by Trade Unions

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 23 September says that the recent tension between the Chamber of Mines and the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] regarding sanctions against the mining industry is "another example of how black/white politics in South Africa are beginning to apply in many fields." *Beeld* points out that normal political development has not kept pace with the necessary and positive development on the industrial level. "It is for that reason that mostly black trade unions have become part of the greater powerplay and flexed their muscles against the political levers." The editorial also says that it is time that the NUM leadership clearly spells out its stance concerning sanctions and whether recent statements abroad were only the personal opinion of its spokespersons or whether they had the support of its members.

THE NAMIBIAN on Integrated Schools

"In principle, the decision of the interim government Cabinet to open all schools to all races, is commendable, but in practice this has not yet come about," says the page 12 editorial in Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 19 September. The editorial says that the relevant legislation still has to be amended before schools can be opened to all race groups. It believes that "a change at grassroots level," has to come about. "What good will it do to open schools to all races, yet still have the situation where chilren go to an all-white church, are brought up in a home which strictly observes the sanctity of apartheid, and then have to go to a school where he or she has to sit next to a black colleague?"

Interim Government Not in Favor of Elections

Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 11 that "the sudden flurry of talk by members of the interim government about elections, need not be taken too seriously. A countrywide election, whether it be supervised by the United Nations or the Western Contact Group, is a risk the interim government would hardly be prepared to take at this stage." Lister says that the presence of a UN peacekeeping corps would hardly intimidate the electorate to vote for SWAPO, but "may instead merely assure that same electorate that they may vote for whom they like, without fear of intimidation or harassment." "The interim government, which would hardly countenance free and fair elections at all, let alone under the auspices of the United Nations, are therefore merely trying to keep up appearances by stating that they would urge the South African Government to consider such elections next year," says Lister.

DIE SUIDWESTER on NP of SWA

The page 4 editorial in Windhoek *Die Suidwester* in Afrikaans on 19 September says: "The National Party of South West Africa, under the leadership of all its leaders has taken the initiative since the seventies to look at the creation of a just dispensation for all racial groups in South West Africa." The editorial says that "responsibility, fairness, reasonableness, and selfrespect," are characteristics of this party's actions. "It is therefore appropriate that this party of the white cultural group will once again come to the rescue when well-intentioned initiative is pushed aside by less responsible elements and factions for whom personal power, shortsighted feuds, and party political advantage in the short term weighs heavier than the long term interests of all inhabitants of the region." The editorial points out that a court case by two members of the cabinet concerning Proclamation AG 8 is in the cards, as to whether AG 8 is reconcilable with the conditions of the Bill of Fundamental Rights. The National Party says that AG 8 is "thoroughly consistent" with the conditions of the Bill of Fundamental Rights and the "National Party is also prepared to have this tested in a responsible manner," says the editorial.

THE STAR on U.S. Aid Package

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 24 September says President Reagan's proposal of an aid package "running to R1,100 million to boost the economies and transport systems of South Africa's neighbour states" should be encouraged. "Aid to neighbour states could be a direct relief to South Africa. But it would be more than that: any increased prosperity for South Africa's neighbours would ripple through the whole region." The editorial also says that "captive neighbour states may be a bargaining weapon against sanctions, but in all other respects South Africa does not need its neighbours as hostages. South Africa must view stable neighbours with viable economies as being eventually beneficial to trade and inter-state relations."

SOWETAN on Funeral Service For Miners

"The arrogance and rank stupidity of certain employers was displayed rather graphically when miners at Kinross disrupted a funeral service" because it was organized by the mine and conducted by a white preacher, says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 24 September. "The insult is made worse by the injury of supplying mounds of food as a seeming inducement to ever-hungry miners to attend the service in great numbers." *Sowetan* believes that the funeral service should have been left to black organizations to arrange. "That would not have been a political statement. It would be simple regard for the injury caused to blacks by the system that rules them. But this system does not have any insight, it seems, into the feelings of other races."

BUSINESS DAY on Proposed U.S. Aid to Mozambique

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 24 September says it welcomes the U.S. proposal to "pour $500m into an attempt to secure the Beira corridor through Mozambique" since a prosperous Mozambique is in South Africa's interest, even if it does no more than "stem the flood of tens of thousands of desperate refugees" into RSA. *Business Day* says that Mozambique's recovery would mean: a trading partner for RSA, a market, and "another pole of stability in a dangerously unstable region." However, the paper remains skeptical that the Americans can "mount sufficient aid to overcome the ruinous effects of the discredited Marxist policies to which Machel's government clings." *Business Day* also points out that it is the American Government which "must intervene" since the American businessmen are reluctant to do so. It says the "moral convictions" which impel the businessmen to withdraw from South Africa "do not, evidently, impel them to invest in independent Africa."

THE CITIZEN on NUM Call for Gold Sanctions

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 24 September says in the page 6 editorial that it is disturbed by the "growing militancy" of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and hopes

that it will desist from its attempts to get sanctions imposed against gold. The Chamber of Mines "accuses the NUM leadership of being less concerned with industrial relation issues on the mines and the workers' interests than with mobilising the union organisation for political confrontation with the Government." The paper believes that NUM officials are not concerned with "the misery their calls for sanctions will cause" and says that "even though they will not wreck the industry, they can cause it considerable harm if sanctions against gold were to be introduced."

CAPE TIMES on Emergency Police Force

Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 23 September welcomes the recruitment of 1,000 new policemen for township duties but expresses reservations about the force being used to take on the "so-called comrades." "Should the special police be intended as a kind of para-military unit to wage war against the comrades, in much the same way that the 'witdoeke' [white scarves] did in Crossroads earlier this year, then bloodshed in the townships is likely to increase, not diminish." The paper also believes that there is already an "unduly large" percentage of the police force in the townships leaving the suburbs and central business districts relatively unprotected. Finally, CAPE TIMES says that it "does seem strange" that while the Bureau for Information has seen a considerable improvement in the unrest, a "new task force of 1,000 is deemed necessary."

DIE VADERLAND on Group Rights

"It is a pity that prejudice treats any form of protection of group rights in South Africa as apartheid," says a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 23 September. *Die Vaderland* says that this makes the task of the government to create a Bill of Human Rights which will satisfy the needs of the country and its people much more difficult. The paper points out that in a heterogeneous society like South Africa's, the group has as much right to protection as the individual has, since "what is right for an individual in one group is not necessarily right for an individual in another group."

Black Unions in Political 'Power Play'

On the same page in a column entitled "Newsman", Colin Adcock, economic adviser to the state president and managing director of Toyota, says that President Botha does not get the appreciation which is his due. "In the last two years he has brought about more reform in South Africa than all his predecessors since 1910," says Adcock. Adcock also says that the reform has made him optimistic about the country's economic future. Adcock believes that the labor problems experienced by the motor and other industries can be solved through negotiation. However, he believes that the black trade unions should be concerned with the protection of their workers and not get involved in a political powerplay. He says that " 'this power play exists because the trade unions are the only means blacks have to voice their opinions as an organized body.' " However, that interferes with the real aim of the black unions which should be to protect the workers. Adcock believes that another way should be found for blacks to voice their political opinions.

DIE TRANSVALER on Politics in Education

A page 18 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 23 September says that attention should be focused on Minister of National Education and Scientific Planning F.W. de Klerk's warning against politicization of white education. The editorial points out that political differences have already threatened "unity in the church and the community efforts to maintain its own culture." *Die Transvaler* believes that political differences should not be allowed to paralyze the education since "it is from this generation that future leaders will be chosen to proudly carry the nation's flag." The editorial also points to the "destructive consequences" for black education in the country, where children have become "political playthings."

ZAMBIA

Portuguese Airliner Forced To Land at Lusaka

Lusaka Report

MB250927 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] A Portuguese commercial flight 707 from Maputo, Mozambique, on its way to Portugal was forced to land at Lusaka's International Airport last night after straying into Zambian airspace.

A spokesman at the Portuguese Embassy in Lusaka said in a telephone interview that the Portuguese ambassador and some members of the crew were discussing the matter with the authorities in an attempt to have the plane released.

AFP Reports Plane's Release

AU250834 Paris AFP in English 0820 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Lisbon, Sept 25 (AFP) — A Portuguese airliner with 121 people on board arrived here from Lusaka Thursday amid reports that it had been held for 20 hours by the Zambian authorities in "reprisal" for Portugal's reluctance to impose economic sanctions against South Africa.

Airport sources said the Zambians claimed the aircraft, en route from Maputo, Mozambique, had not been given permission to enter Zambian airspace.

The sources said another Boeing of the Portuguese airline TAP from Johannesburg was also refused permission to fly over Zambia, and passengers on the plane said similar restrictions were being applied against the West German airline Lufthansa.

The right-wing newspaper *Tempo* said Thursday that the southern African Frontline States, led by Zambia, were taking "reprisals" against countries like Portugal and West Germany which did not want to take a hard line against South Africa's racial policies.

Kaunda Receives Message from Zaire's Mobutu

MB240805 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] President Kaunda says leaders in the southern region must meet regularly to have the chance of studying the problems that may affect their countries in case of an explosion in South Africa. The president was speaking when he received a special message at State House from Zaire's president, Mobutu Sese Seko. The message was brought by Depty Foreign Minister (Kabala Chiteka Seka). President Kaunda said leaders in southern Africa must meet and discuss the situation in the region and the effects of sanctions against South Africa and the looming explosive situation they may have on their countries.

The president welcomed Mr (Chiteka Seka's) visit and praised the good relations between the two countries.

ZIMBABWE

Minister Announces Planned Constitutional Changes

MB232243 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2147
GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 23, SAPA — Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Minister Dr Eddison Zvobgo today disclosed wide ranging constitutional changes planned for next year to dismantle the Westminster parliamentary system in the Assembly and the Senate, the semi-official news agency, ZIANA, reports. The measures include the speedy establishment of an executive presidency, the scrapping of racial representation, creation of a unilateral legislature and making members of Parliament work full-time.

He told the upper house in response to queries relating to his ministry raised during the debate on the presidential speech that the proposed changes were to "de-mystify and de-colonise the present procedural myths" that were borrowed from the British system. "Why should a speech be defined literally like a speech. Why should we not be able to deliver them in song... The British do not, and so what?," he questioned amid quips of: "Can we bring our drums to the houses?"

He said the ruling ZANU(PF) party and its government thought it prudent to amend the Lancaster House constitution that ushered in the country's independence in 1980 and that most of the proposed changes would be introduced next year. Although he would not give fuller details, Dr Zvobgo said the establishment of an executive presidency had been mandated during the armed struggle and at the party's second congress two years ago. "Details will have to wait until very thorough consideration has been undertaken but I can say I look forward to the year after next with great joy," he said.

On racism, the minister said there only remained "very few months" for it to be abolished by scrapping the constitutionally entrenched 20 white seats in the lower house. He warned that members sitting in Parliament on the basis of their race would find themselves out after the bill which, he said, he was "very anxious" to introduce.

There were "extensive and well advanced" plans to amend various aspects of Parliament. Among them, he said, was the introduction of a committee system for both houses shaped along the lines of the New Zealand parliament which he said was "extremely stimulating". Such an arrangement would ensure that the needs of the people were "clearly articulated and vocalised," he added.